Signalmen and family prepare to march

November 1981

The SIGNALMAN'S Journal

Solidarity Day

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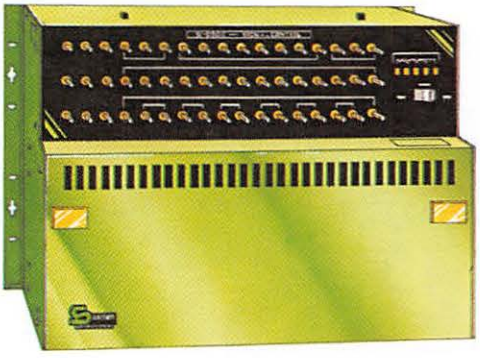

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Cover: Top Photo — Signalmen and their families pass the Rail Labor Building on the way to Solidarity Day staging area at the Washington Monument.

Bottom: 400,000 marchers gathered on Capitol Mall with the Washington Monument in background.

News

Vice President Frye receives Solidarity Day Memento

Vice President M. B. Frye received a special "Solidarity Day" lapel pin from Lane Kirkland, President of the AFL-CIO for his work as BofRS coordinator for the September 19 march. In addition, Vice President Frye received the following letter of thanks:

"Dear Brother Frye:

Solidarity Day was a tremendous success. According to the Mayor's office of Emergency Preparedness, over 400,000 people participated. We think there were more. Whatever figure is quoted, as the *New York Times* reported: 'The AFL-CIO and the 200 organizations turned out a stunningly large crowd . . .'

"The march was orderly and impressive. The media coverage was full, and from what I am told by those who monitored radio and TV, was largely favorable.

"Solidarity Day, of course, was only the first step. Now, we must start translating the message of September 19th into effective action by constantly reminding elected public officials that the President does not have a mandate from the people for his harsh economic policies.

"I want to personally thank you for all the help you provided in making Solidarity Day a memorable, indeed an historic, event. It was a magnificent start and it would not have been possible without your full support and the cooperation of your membership.

"As a memento of the day, I am enclosing a special lapel pin. I hope you will treasure it, as I treasure mine."

Sincerely and
fraternally,
/s/ Lane Kirkland
President, AFL-CIO

Santa Fe to install ctc in New Mexico

Santa Fe has applied to the Federal Railroad Administration for permission to install a traffic control system between McCartys and Gallup, NM, about 75 miles. CTC will replace an existing automatic block signal system arranged for current of traffic operation.

Automatic train stop will be installed on the second main track in the same direction as existing automatic train stop.

Canada issues stamp to honor labour

As the Canadian Labour Congress celebrates its 25th anniversary, Canada Post has issued a special stamp in memory of Aaron R. Mosher, one of labour's pioneers.

Launched at an official ceremony, co-sponsored by Canada Post and the CLC, the stamp honours Canada's labour movement.

Born in 1881 near Halifax, N.S., Mosher worked as a coal miner and storekeeper before going to work for the Intercolonial Railways as a freight-handler in the Halifax sheds.

In 1908, he led the breakaway of several Canadian locals from an international railway union. They founded a new union — the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees — and elected Mosher Grand President, a post he held until his retirement in 1952.

Under his leadership, the Brotherhood grew and expanded to embrace workers in other transportation fields, as well as organizing groups of general workers.

In-between, Mosher founded the All-Canadian Congress of Labour in 1927 of which he was elected president, and the Canadian Congress of Labour in 1940 of which he was also elected president.

He was named honorary president of the Canadian Labour Congress at its founding convention in 1956 and later became one of the first two union pioneers named to the CLC's Labour Hall of Fame.

A. R. Mosher died in 1959. He was truly one of the giants of the labour movement in Canada.

Moncton signalmen graduate from CN's training program

The first Atlantic region, Canadian National, graduates from Section II signal training- electronics course, were presented with certificates by L. V. Lockhart, chief engineer signals. Graduates were also given a special dinner in their honor.

Among the graduates are these members of W. J. Gillis Lodge 167: signal technicians E. H. Martin, G. J. Plume, D. A. Forsythe, all of Moncton, and J. A. Daigle of Edmundston, NB; signal maintainers B. L. Lewis of Sydney, G. L. Green of Dorchester, D. L. Tower of Moncton, L. J. LeBlanc of Grand Falls, W. H. O' Blenes of Edmundston and D. J. Gaudet of Rosaire.

Section II of the signal training program was begun in 1971 to upgrade the technical competence of all signalmen. The course is also available to supervisory personnel.

Basically an electronics program, composed of six classes over a 2-year period with 10 days allotted to each class, it is considered necessary training for signalmen who install, inspect and maintain CN electronic systems.

"The ratio of those who have completed the course to those who originally started is encouragingly high, in fact much higher than we anticipated," Lockhart said.

"Also, the marks that the participants have received on their examinations have been higher than expected in light of their limited exposure to electronics prior to the course."

Take stock in America.
UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS

Bates' Commentary

Notwithstanding statements made to the media by the Reagan Administration, Solidarity Day, September 19, 1981, was a tremendous achievement.

Many different estimates of the number of participants in this event have been printed, and even though I am certainly not an expert on judging numbers of persons in mass demonstrations, I believe the Washington Police estimate of "in excess of 400,000" would be more accurate than most of the others quoted.

I'm certain I did not see all BofRS representatives who participated, and I may have forgotten names of some whom I only saw briefly. I counted at least 45 that I knew personally who participated. I would like to express the appreciation of the Brotherhood and my own personal thanks to each of you who attended and to those who made cash contributions to help defray expenses of those traveling long distances to express their support for the many programs targeted to be dismantled by the administration.

BofRS members came from as far away as Denver, Colorado and Amarillo, Texas that I am aware of, and perhaps there were others from greater distances that I did not see. Representatives from Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Georgia, New York, Missouri, North Carolina and New Mexico were also in attendance. I am also proud of the fact that all BofRS representatives I spoke to did not travel by air because of the PATCO labor dispute.

All of the rhetoric and statements that the American Labor movement leadership have lost touch with their members and the working people, and those who want to work if jobs were available are certainly disproved by this demonstration. Unfortunately, the Reagan Administration has in large part ignored this showing of solidarity by working people and continues to advance ideas and theories to lessen the welfare of working people and the poor. Solidarity Day must be the beginning for all of us in the working class and we must continue to express our thoughts and opinions to the Administration and the Congress. This must be accomplished by letters to the Administration, Representatives and Senators, and personal calls on our Congressmen when they are home on Congressional recesses. We must be certain that each member of our families, our friends and fellow workers of voting age are registered to vote and exercise that duty by expressing themselves in the voting booth on each election day.

Solidarity Day renewed my confidence in the people of our great country and I am certain that all of us working together can prevent the deterioration of the standard of living for everyone which is being advocated by the Administration.

Tom Bates

Solidarity

A cross-section of America marched in Washington on September 19th to protest the Reagan Administration's economic policies and to reaffirm the solidarity of the nation's labor movement behind its leaders. According to the Mayor's office of emergency preparedness, over 400,000 people participated. Even this figure is considered conservative by many. Whatever the numbers might be, Solidarity Day was a sight to behold.

Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen members led by President Bates marched in the massive demonstration. Solidarity Day attracted BofRS members from as far away as New Mexico.

The success realized on Solidarity Day was not without its sacrifices. Santa Fe General Chairman R. R. VanVacter shunned commercial air travel in sympathy with striking air traffic controllers and drove from Denver, CO to Amarillo, TX to pick up Local 161 members, Les Carter and Jake Jacobs and promptly proceeded to Washington, D.C. to participate in the historical march.

Assembling for signalmen began at 8:00 a.m. at the Railway Labor Building at 400 First Street, N.W. Signs of support for Solidarity Day were distributed and final instructions were issued by Vice President M. B. "Pete" Frye who served as coordinator for the march. Shortly after 10:00 a.m. a congregation of signalmen walked the twelve blocks to a designated staging area near the Washington Monument to await march time.

The march which took three hours to complete began at noon sharp. Leading the procession were AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland and Secretary-Treasurer Thomas Donahue. They were accompanied by several international union presidents and prominent civil rights leaders. At 2:30 p.m. the speaking program began while demonstrators continued to march.

Secretary-Treasurer Donahue, serving as master of ceremonies, informed the massive crowd, "We here today are only the first wave . . . Today is our day — Solidarity Day." Alluding to the absence of politicians on the speaker's platform, Donahue said Solidarity Day was "conceived as a day for the people to speak." However, such political figures as Senator Edward M. Kennedy and Senator Paul S. Sarbanes of Maryland along with many other elected officials could be seen mingling in the crowd.

"Behold your numbers, as far as the eye can see, . . . Look at your brothers still marching — in solidarity — down the historic ways of their Capital City," were the words of AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, the keynote speaker. Following is an abstract of President Kirkland's address:

"We are here today to reaffirm the great goals that have drawn us together, in solidarity, for a hundred years.

We are here to answer a challenge to those goals and to all that we have gained together, in solidarity.

President Reagan has told us that he alone speaks for the working people of this country — and that we do not.

He has told us that he has a mandate from the people for what he wills — and that when we pursue our contrary instructions, we are simply 'out of step.'

The object of governance in America, we are told, is but to raise armies, to foster and nourish commercial enterprise, and to suppress those forces that might check or temper its rapacity.

If you reject the notion that only the State, through its Chief Executive, faithfully expresses your will — look about you. You are not alone.

If you do not embrace the proposition that this

President has a mandate to destroy the programs that feed the roots of a decent society, look about you. You are not alone.

If you believe that governments are raised by the people, not as their enemies but as their instruments, to promote the general welfare, look about you. You are not alone.

Behold your numbers, as far as the eye can see. Attend their spirit, vital, strong and free.

Look at your brothers and sisters, by the thousands, still marching — in solidarity — down the historic ways of their Capital City.

You are working men and women who have come here with your friends and allies because you care deeply about the course of your country.

You have given up your family days of rest and spent long and tiring hours in buses, trains and cars, from every part of this land, as an act of devotion and testimony.

Your testimony must be heard. The future course of this nation hangs upon it.

You are the people that do the work of America. You run its factories and offices, work its farms, transport its produce, maintain its buildings, teach its children, nurse its sick, clean its streets and fight in its defense.

When something goes wrong in America, you feel it first — before the politicians or the more securely placed. You know it before the pollsters take your pulse.

Something has gone wrong and you know it all too well.

Those who have risen to power in this city have set out to strip our government of any capacity to serve your needs and aspirations.

They have set out to cancel and dismantle the safeguards of a humane society and to commit us to the economic jungle.

They are sacrificing the homes, health and hopes of millions on the altar of crank economic abstractions that defy the laws of simple arithmetic and dismay even their friends on Wall Street, who never allow sentiment to blind them to the bottom line.

Their tax cuts — transferring resources from the common good to the private purses of the rich — are proving the most irresponsible fiscal act in our times — as we said they would.

Their monetary policies are causing record high interest rates — as we said they would.

They have attacked Social Security and other covenants between the people and their government — as we said they would.

Local 16 Secretary R. S. Rawls, General Chairman George Gross, President Les Carter and Local Chairman Jerry Jacobs of Local 161, General Chairmen Richard Van Vacter and Bill Corn.

The indifference or hostility to social justice threatens voting rights, women's rights, worker's rights and human rights — and this too we warned, many months ago, would come to pass.

We were right then and we are right today. Attention should, at last, be paid.

Labor is here in its one hundredth year, to deliver a simple message to the Administration and to the Congress.

We have come too far, struggled too long, sacrificed too much, and have too much left to do, to allow all that we have achieved for the good of all to be swept away without a fight. And we have not forgotten how to fight.

We are out of step with no one but the cold-hearted, the callous, the avaricious and the indifferent.

We are out front and we shall not fall back to hide and wait for better political weather.

But the winds are changing as they always do. The winter's chill is approaching and the bloom is fading from false mandates.

Long Island Railroad members Bob Waidler, Ed Lofgren, Mike Fucci and General Chairman John Hogan; RF&P General Chairman Bob Parcell and member L. E. Mahoney.

Today is just a start, but Solidarity is more than just a day. As our brothers and sisters in Poland have shown the world, it is a quality of the human spirit that can never be defeated.

On this historic day of that new start let us all pledge to each other to return to our communities and to build a new mandate for a humane and just America.

Our mandate responds to the call of Gompers, for:

'More school houses and less jails, more books and less arsenals, more learning and less vice, more constant work and less crime; more leisure and less greed, more justice and less revenge.'

Let us bind that mandate in the spirit of Solidarity — forever."

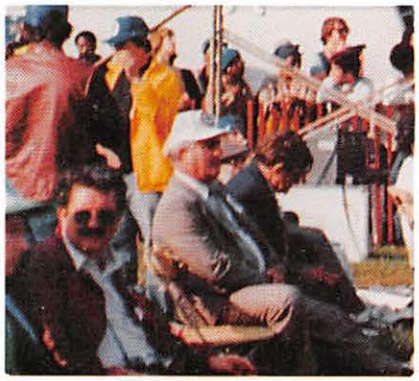
The program concluded at 5:00 p.m. with the throng deploying to buses and trains for the journey home.

President Bates, awaiting the long train ride home, reflected back on the day, "The mass of humanity gathered here today should strengthen our resolve that the labor movement is indeed alive."

Solidarity Day was truly a sight to behold. **BRS**

General Chairman Joe Sartini (right) with Grand Lodge Representative Dan Pickett and wife Sandy join the marchers at the base of the Washington Monument.

Looking toward the speakers dais with U.S. Capitol in the background.



President R. T. Bates listens to remarks of Solidarity Day speakers.

Vice President Hansen and wife Marillyn, United General Chairman Britcher, Ms. Mary Berger, Northeast General Chairman Parker; (rear) R. E. Parcell and L. E. Mahoney, RF&P.

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland and Mrs. Kirkland led the Solidarity Day March.

RF&P General Chairman R. E. Parcell, L. E. Mahoney, N&W General Chairman V. J. Sartini, Vice President M. B. Frye.

Vice President John Hansen discusses Solidarity Day march with Washington Terminal General Chairman Bill Skiles.

The forefront of the marchers reach the assembly area on the mall.

PATCO President Robert Poli (right) with **Air Traffic Controller Steve Wallaert** who was jailed for striking.

Missouri Pacific General Chairman Bill Corn (left) and Vice President Witt Harwell prepare to march.

Don Murphy-United General Committee Secretary-Treasurer, Vice President Harwell, Director of Research Walt Lauer, United General Committee's Assistant General Chairman Jim Kistler and Executive Assistant General Chairman Willis Abner.

Signalmen proceeding to staging area near the Washington Monument.

Solidarity

"Behold your numbers, as far as the eye can see. Attend their spirit, vital, strong and free. You are the people that do the work of America," were some of the remarks offered by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland during his inspiring address.

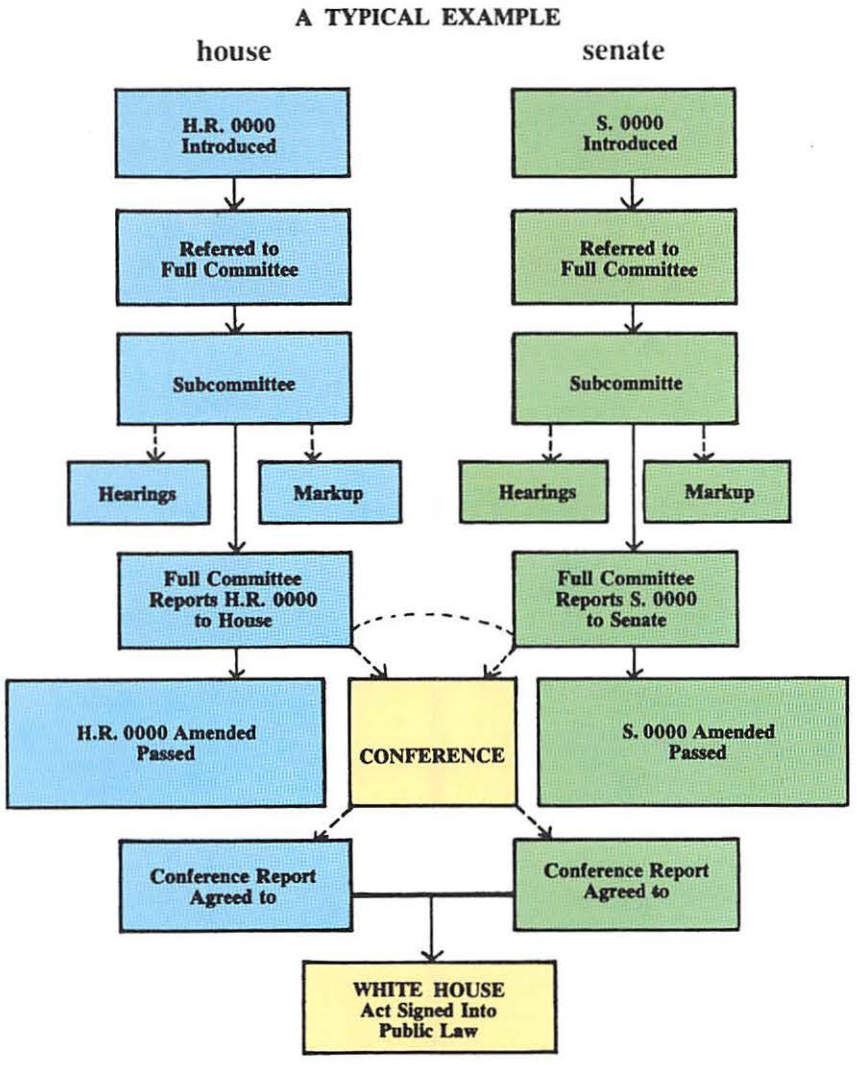
Here's What To Do When You Get Home

- Solidarity Day is only the beginning. When you get home, keep its spirit and its goals alive. Make your voice heard.
- The AFL-CIO and other groups have full-time grassroots organizations to help you keep in touch with your Representatives—and Senators—and the Reagan Administration. Be a part of the continuing grassroots effort. Stay mad. Keep the pressure on.

Drum up some savings.

Take stock in America.
Buy U.S. Savings Bonds.

The Path of Legislation:



Here is a list of Representatives and Senators

Note: *Numbers indicate Congressional Districts. (D) is for Democrat, (R) is for Republican and (I) is for Independent.*

How to write to your Congressman

Here is the proper address and salutation.

The Hon. John W. Smith
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510
Dear Senator Smith:

The Hon. William A. Doe
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515
Dear Mr. Doe:

ALABAMA
Sen. Jeremiah Denton (R)
Sen. Howell T. Heflin (D)

District	*Representatives*
1	Jack Edwards (R)
2	William L. Dickinson (R)
3	Bill Nichols (D)
4	Tom Bevill (D)
5	Ronnie G. Flippo (D)
6	Albert Lee Smith, Jr. (R)
7	Richard C. Shelby (D)

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Sen. Ted Stevens (R)
Representative-at-large
Don Young (R)

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Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D)
Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R)

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2	Morris K. Udall (D)
3	Bob Stump (D)
4	Eldon D. Rudd (R)

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9 Fortney H. (Pete) Stark (D)
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15 Dante B. Fascell (D)

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22 Daniel B. Crane (R)
23 Melvin Price (D)
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Sen. Roger Jepsen (R)
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3 Cooper Evans (R)
4 Neal Smith (D)
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District — *Representatives*
1 Roy Dyson (D)
2 Clarence D. Long (D)
3 Barbara A. Mikulski (D)
4 Marjorie S. Holt (R)
5 Gladys N. Spellman (D)
6 Beverly B. Byron (D)
7 Parren J. Mitchell (D)
8 Michael D. Barnes (D)

MASSACHUSETTS
Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D)
Sen. Paul E. Tsongas (D)
District — *Representatives*
1 Silvio O. Conte (R)
2 Edward P. Boland (D)
3 Joseph D. Early (D)
4 Barney Frank (D)
5 James M. Shannon (D)
6 Nicholas Mavroules (D)
7 Edward J. Markey (D)
8 Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (D)
9 Joe Moakley (D)
10 Margaret M. Heckler (R)
11 Brian J. Donnelly (D)
12 Gerry E. Studds (D)

MICHIGAN
Sen. Carl M. Levin (D)
Sen. Donald W. Riegle (D)
District — *Representatives*
1 John Conyers, Jr. (D)
2 Carl D. Pursell (R)
3 Howard E. Wolpe (D)
4 David A. Stockman (R)
5 Harold S. Sawyer (R)
6 Jim Dunn (R)
7 Dale E. Kildee (D)
8 Bob Traxler (D)
9 Guy A. Vander Jagt (R)
10 Donald J. Albosta (D)
11 Robert W. Davis (R)
12 David E. Bonior (D)
13 George W. Crockett, Jr. (D)
14 Dennis M. Hertel (D)
15 William D. Ford (D)
16 John D. Dingell (D)
17 William M. Brodhead (D)
18 James J. Blanchard (D)
19 William S. Broomfield (R)

MINNESOTA
Sen. Rudy E. Boschwitz (R)
Sen. David Durenberger (R)
District *Representatives*
1 Arlen Erdahl (R)
2 Thomas M. Hagedorn (R)
3 Bill Frenzel (R)
4 Bruce F. Vento (D)
5 Martin Olav Sabo (D)
6 Vin Weber (R)
7 Arlan Stangeland (R)
8 James L. Oberstar (D)

MISSISSIPPI
Sen. Thad Cochran (R)
Sen. John C. Stennis (D)
District *Representatives*
1 Jamie L. Whitten (D)
2 David R. Bowen (D)
3 G. V. Montgomery (D)
4 Jon C. Hinson (R)
5 Trent Lott (R)

MISSOURI
Sen. John C. Danforth (R)
Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton (D)
District *Representatives*
1 William L. Clay (D)
2 Robert A. Young (D)
3 Richard A. Gephardt (D)
4 Ike Skelton (D)
5 Richard Bolling (D)
6 E. Thomas Coleman (R)
7 Gene Taylor (R)
8 Wendell Bailey (R)
9 Harold L. Volkmer (D)
10 Bill Emerson (R)

MONTANA
Sen. Max S. Baucus (D)
Sen. John Melcher (D)
District *Representatives*
1 Pat Williams (D)
2 Ronald C. Marlenee (R)

NEBRASKA
Sen. J. James Exon (D)
Sen. Edward Zorinsky (D)
District *Representatives*
1 Douglas K. Bereuter (R)
2 Hal Daub (R)
3 Virginia Smith (R)

NEVADA
Sen. Howard W. Cannon (D)
Sen. Paul Laxalt (R)
Representative-at-large
James D. Santini (D)

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Sen. Warren Rudman (R)
Sen. Gordon J. Humphrey (R)
District *Representatives*
1 Norman E. D'Amours (D)
2 Judd Gregg (R)

NEW JERSEY
Sen. William W. Bradley (D)
Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D)
District *Representatives*
1 James J. Florio (D)
2 William J. Hughes (D)
3 James J. Howard (D)
4 Christopher H. Smith (R)
5 Millicent H. Fenwick (R)
6 Edwin B. Forsythe (R)
7 Marge Roukema (R)
8 Robert A. Roe (D)
9 Harold C. Hollenbeck (R)
10 Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D)
11 Joseph G. Minish (D)
12 Matthew J. Rinaldo (R)
13 James A. Courter (R)
14 Frank J. Guarini (D)
15 Bernard J. Dwyer (D)

NEW MEXICO
Sen. Pete V. Domenici (R)
Sen. Harrison H. (Jack) Schmitt (R)
District *Representatives*
1 Manuel Lujan, Jr. (R)
2 Joe Skeen (R)

NEW YORK
Sen. Alfonse D'Amato (R)
Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan (D)
District *Representatives*
1 William Carney (R)
2 Thomas J. Downey (D)
3 Gregory W. Carman (R)
4 Norman F. Lent (R)
5 Raymond J. McGrath (R)
6 John LeBoutillier (R)
7 Joseph P. Addabbo (D)
8 Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D)
9 Geraldine A. Ferraro (D)
10 Mario Biaggi (D)
11 James H. Scheuer (D)
12 Shirley A. Chisholm (D)
13 Stephen J. Solarz (D)
14 Frederick W. Richmond (D)
15 Leo C. Zeferetti (D)
16 Charles E. Schumer (D)
17 Guy V. Molinari (R)
18 S. William Green (R)
19 Charles B. Rangel (D)
20 Ted S. Weiss (D)
21 Robert Garcia (D)
22 Jonathan B. Bingham (D)
23 Peter A. Peyser (D)
24 Richard L. Ottinger (D)
25 Hamilton Fish, Jr. (R)
26 Benjamin A. Gilman (R)
27 Matthew F. McHugh (D)
28 Samuel S. Stratton (D)
29 Gerald B. H. Solomon (R)
30 David O'B. Martin (R)
31 Donald J. Mitchell (R)
32 George C. Wortley (R)
33 Gary A. Lee (R)
34 Frank Horton (R)
35 Barber B. Conable (R)
36 John J. LaFalce (D)
37 Henry J. Nowak (D)
38 Jack F. Kemp (R)
39 Stanley N. Lundine (D)

NORTH CAROLINA
Sen. John P. East (R)
Sen. Jesse A. Helms (R)
District *Representatives*
1 Walter B. Jones (D)
2 L. H. Fountain (D)
3 Charles O. Whitley (D)
4 Ike F. Andrews (D)
5 Stephen L. Neal (D)
6 Eugene Johnston (R)
7 Charles Rose (D)
8 W. G. (Bill) Hefner (D)
9 James G. Martin (R)
10 James T. Broyhill (R)
11 William M. Hendon (R)

NORTH DAKOTA
Sen. Quentin N. Burdick (D)
Sen. Mark Andrews (R)
Representative-at-large
Byron L. Dorgan (D)

OHIO
Sen. John H. Glenn (D)
Sen. Howard M. Metzenbaum (D)
District *Representatives*
1 Willis D. Gradison, Jr. (R)
2 Thomas A. Luken (D)
3 Tony P. Hall (D)
4 Tennyson Guyer (R)
5 Delbert L. Latta (R)
6 Robert C. McEwen (R)
7 Clarence J. Brown (R)
8 Thomas N. Kindness (R)
9 Ed Weber (R)
10 Clarence E. Miller (R)
11 J. William Stanton (R)
12 Robert Shamansky (D)
13 Donald J. Pease (D)
14 John F. Seiberling (D)
15 Chalmers P. Wylie (R)
16 Ralph S. Regula (R)
17 John M. Ashbrook (R)
18 Douglas Applegate (D)
19 Lyle Williams (R)
20 Mary Rose Oakar (D)
21 Louis Stokes (D)
22 Dennis Eckart (D)
23 Ronald M. Mottl (D)

OKLAHOMA
Sen. David L. Boren (D)
Sen. Don Nickles (R)
District *Representatives*
1 James R. Jones (D)
2 Michael L. Synar (D)
3 Wes W. Watkins (D)
4 Dave McCurdy (D)
5 Mickey Edwards (R)
6 Glenn L. English (D)

OREGON
Sen. Mark O. Hatfield (R)
Sen. Bob Packwood (R)
District *Representatives*
1 Les AuCoin (D)
2 Denny Smith (R)
3 Ron Wyden (D)
4 James H. Weaver (D)

PENNSYLVANIA
Sen. H. Heinz (R)
Sen. Arlen Specter (R)
District *Representatives*
1 Thomas M. Foglietta (D)
2 William H. Gray, III (D)
3 Raymond F. Lederer (D)
4 Charles F. Dougherty (R)
5 Richard T. Schulze (R)
6 Gus Yatron (D)
7 Robert W. Edgar (D)
8 James K. Coyne (R)
9 Bud Shuster (R)
10 Joseph M. McDade (R)
11 James L. Nelligan (R)
12 John P. Murtha (D)
13 Lawrence Coughlin (R)
14 William J. Coyne (D)
15 Donald Ritter (R)
16 Robert S. Walker (R)
17 Allen E. Ertel (D)
18 Doug Walgren (D)
19 William F. Goodling (R)
20 Joseph M. Gaydos (D)
21 Donald A. Bailey (D)
22 Austin J. Murphy (D)
23 William F. Clinger, Jr. (R)
24 Marc L. Marks (R)
25 Eugene V. Atkinson (D)

RHODE ISLAND
Sen. John H. Chafee (R)
Sen. Claiborne Pell (D)
District *Representatives*
1 Fernand J. St. Germain (D)
2 Claudine Schneider (R)

SOUTH CAROLINA
Sen. Ernest F. Hollings (D)
Sen. Strom Thurmond (R)
District *Representatives*
1 Thomas F. Hartnett (R)
2 Floyd D. Spence (R)
3 Butler C. Derrick (D)
4 Carroll A. Campbell, Jr. (R)
5 Kenneth L. Holland (D)
6 John L. Napier (R)

SOUTH DAKOTA
Sen. James Abdnor (R)
Sen. Larry Pressler (R)
District *Representatives*
1 Thomas A. Daschle (D)
2 Clint Roberts (R)

TENNESSEE
Sen. Howard H. Baker, Jr. (R)
Sen. James R. Sasser (D)
District *Representatives*
1 James H. Quillen (R)
2 John J. Duncan (R)
3 Marilyn L. Bouquard (D)
4 Albert Gore, Jr. (D)
5 William H. Boner (D)
6 Robin L. Beard (R)
7 Ed Jones (D)
8 Harold E. Ford (D)

TEXAS
Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D)
Sen. John G. Tower (R)
District

Representatives

1 Sam B. Hall, Jr. (D)
2 Charles Wilson (D)
3 James M. Collins (R)
4 Ralph M. Hall (D)
5 Jim Mattox (D)
6 Phil Gramm (D)
7 William R. Archer (R)
8 Jack Fields (R)
9 Jack Brooks (D)
10 J. J. Pickle (D)
11 Marvin Leath (D)
12 James C. Wright, Jr. (D)
13 Jack E. Hightower (D)
14 William N. Patman (D)
15 E. de la Garza (D)
16 Richard C. White (D)
17 Charles W. Stenholm (D)
18 Mickey Leland (D)
19 Kent R. Hance (D)
20 Henry B. Gonzalez (D)
21 Thomas Loeffler (R)
22 Ronald E. Paul (R)
23 Abraham Kazen, Jr. (D)
24 Martin Frost, III (D)

UTAH
Sen. Edwin (Jake) Garn (R)
Sen. Orrin G. Hatch (R)
District

Representatives

1 James V. Hansen (R)
2 Dan Marriott (R)

VERMONT
Sen. Patrick J. Leahy (D)
Sen. Robert T. Stafford (R)
Representative-at-large
James M. Jeffords (R)

VIRGINIA
Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Jr. (I)
Sen. John W. Warner (R)
District

Representatives

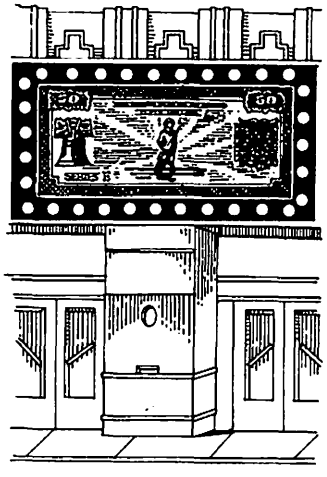
1 Paul S. Trible, Jr. (R)
2 G. William Whitehurst (R)
3 Thomas J. Bliley, Jr. (R)
4 Robert W. Daniel, Jr. (R)
5 Dan Daniel (D)
6 M. Caldwell Butler (R)
7 Kenneth Robinson (R)
8 Stanford E. Parris (R)
9 William C. Wampler (R)
10 Frank R. Wolf (R)

WASHINGTON
Sen. Henry Jackson (D)
Sen. Slade Gorton (R)
District

Representatives

1 Joel Pritchard (R)
2 Alan Byron Swift (D)
3 Don L. Bonker (D)
4 Sid Morrison (R)
5 Thomas S. Foley (D)
6 Norman D. Dicks (D)
7 Michael E. Lowry (D)

"★★★★ savings!"



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WEST VIRGINIA
Sen. Robert C. Byrd (D)
Sen. Jennings Randolph (D)
District

Representatives

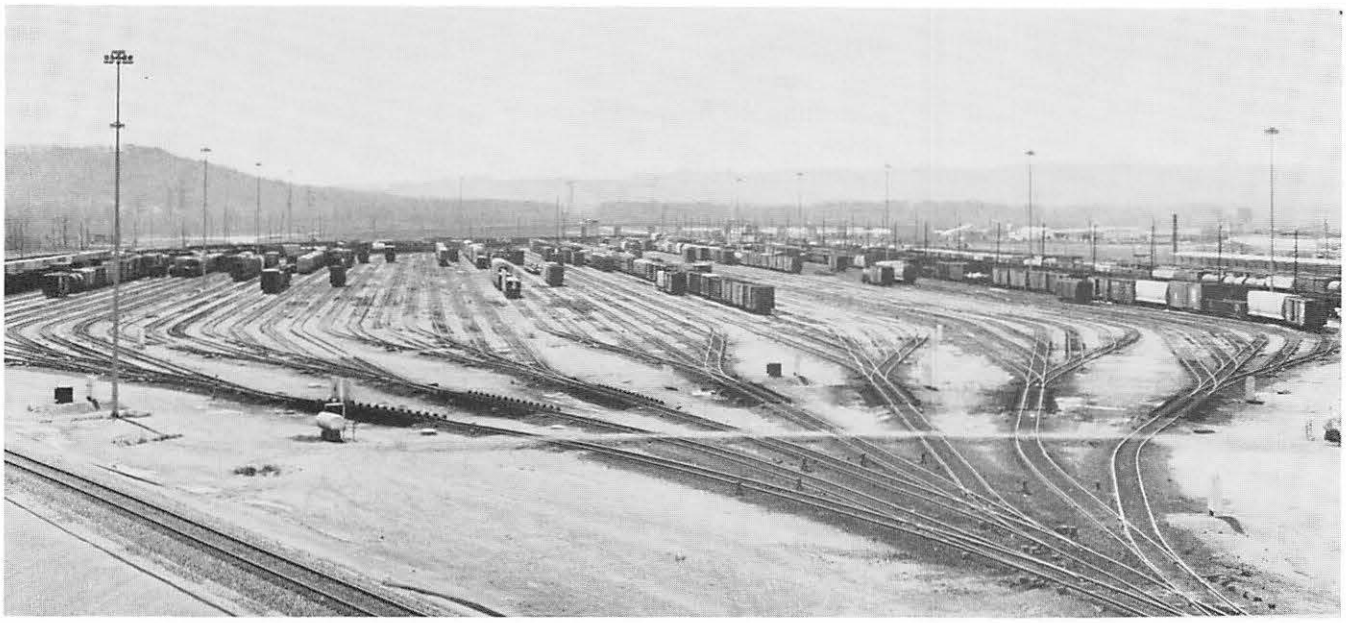
1 Robert H. Mollohan (D)
2 Cleve Benedict (R)
3 David Michael Staton (R)
4 Nick Joe Rahall, II (D)

WISCONSIN
Sen. Robert W. Kasten, Jr. (R)
Sen. William Proxmire (D)
District

Representatives

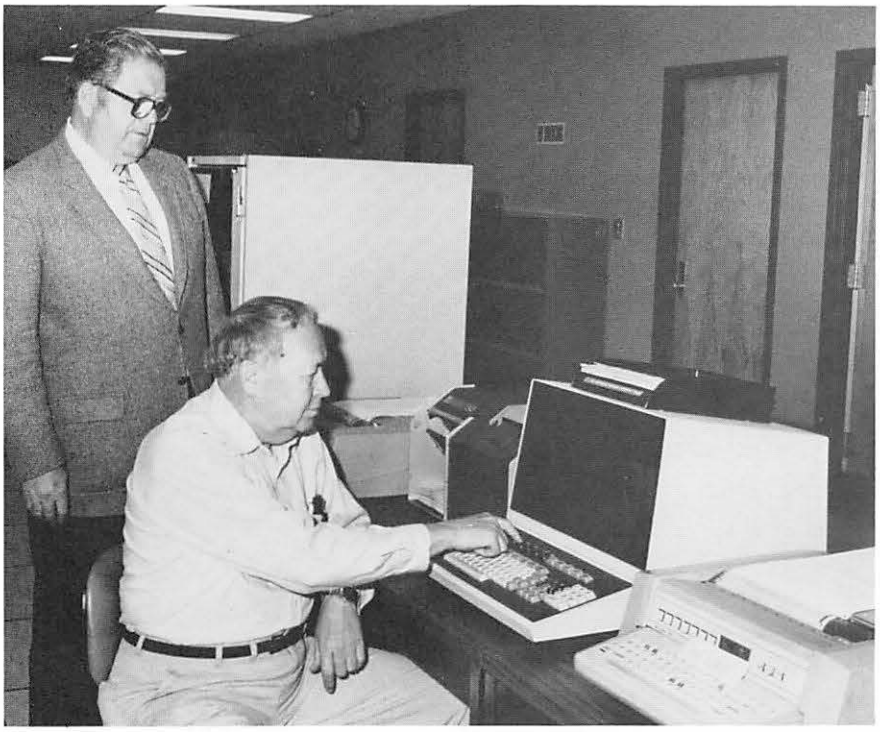
1 Lee Aspin (D)
2 Robert W. Kastenmeier (D)
3 Steven Gunderson (R)
4 Clement J. Zablocki (D)
5 Henry S. Reuss (D)
6 Thomas E. Petri (R)
7 David R. Obey (D)
8 Tobias (Toby) Roth (R)
9 F. James Sensenbrenner (R)

WYOMING
Sen. Alan K. Simpson (R)
Sen. Malcolm Wallop (R)
Representative-at-large
Richard B. Cheney (R)



Osborn yard at Louisville, KY is a modern computer-controlled retarder classification yard with a through-put of 4,000 cars per 24-hour day. There are 49 tracks in the class yard.

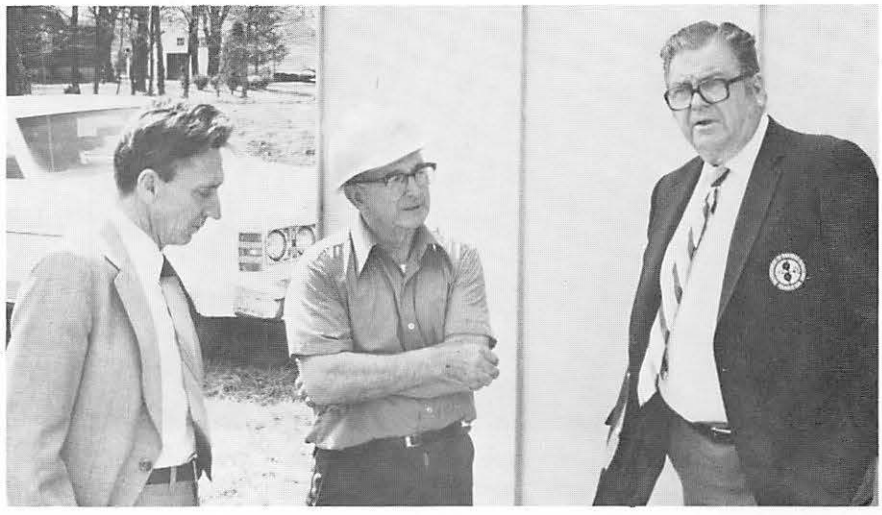
Computer-aided ctc keeps trains moving, thanks to good maintenance by L&N signalmen



Adjustments in computer controls are entered into system via a keyboard on a CRT. Printer reports any malfunctions of the system. Brother Lamar W. Harper, signal technician and a member of The Signal Fixers Lodge 207, shows Charles S. Chandler (left) BofRS vice president, how to access the computer to make adjustment or ask for reports to be produced on the printer (at right).

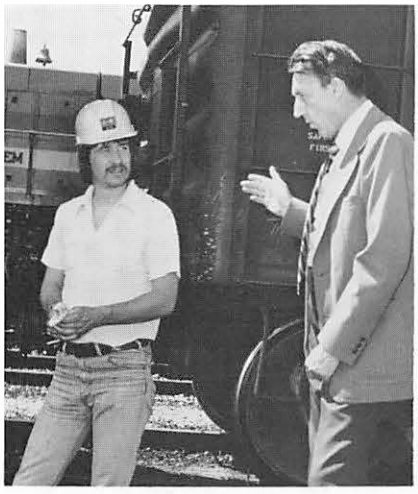
Checking voltage on a switch machine is W. H. Head, who is a member of Lucky Lodge 13. Brother Head is a signal maintainer on the Louisville-Latonia line under ctc control.

Checking with a signal maintainer in the field is David Adams, signal technician, at the Louisville dispatching center. Brother Adams is a member of Corbin Lodge 158.

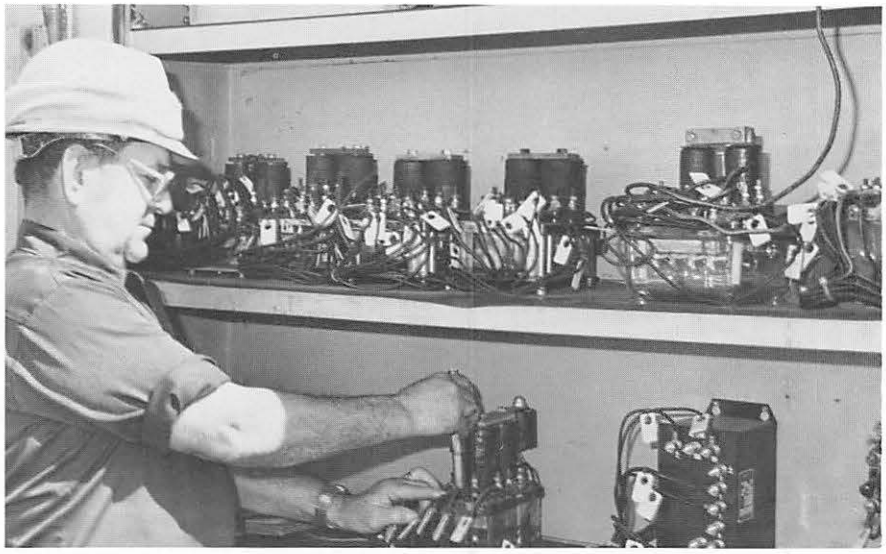


Signal Maintainer W. H. Head (center) gets a chance to hear the views of Charles S. Chandler (right) BofRS vice president, and Roy B. Flowers, general chairman.

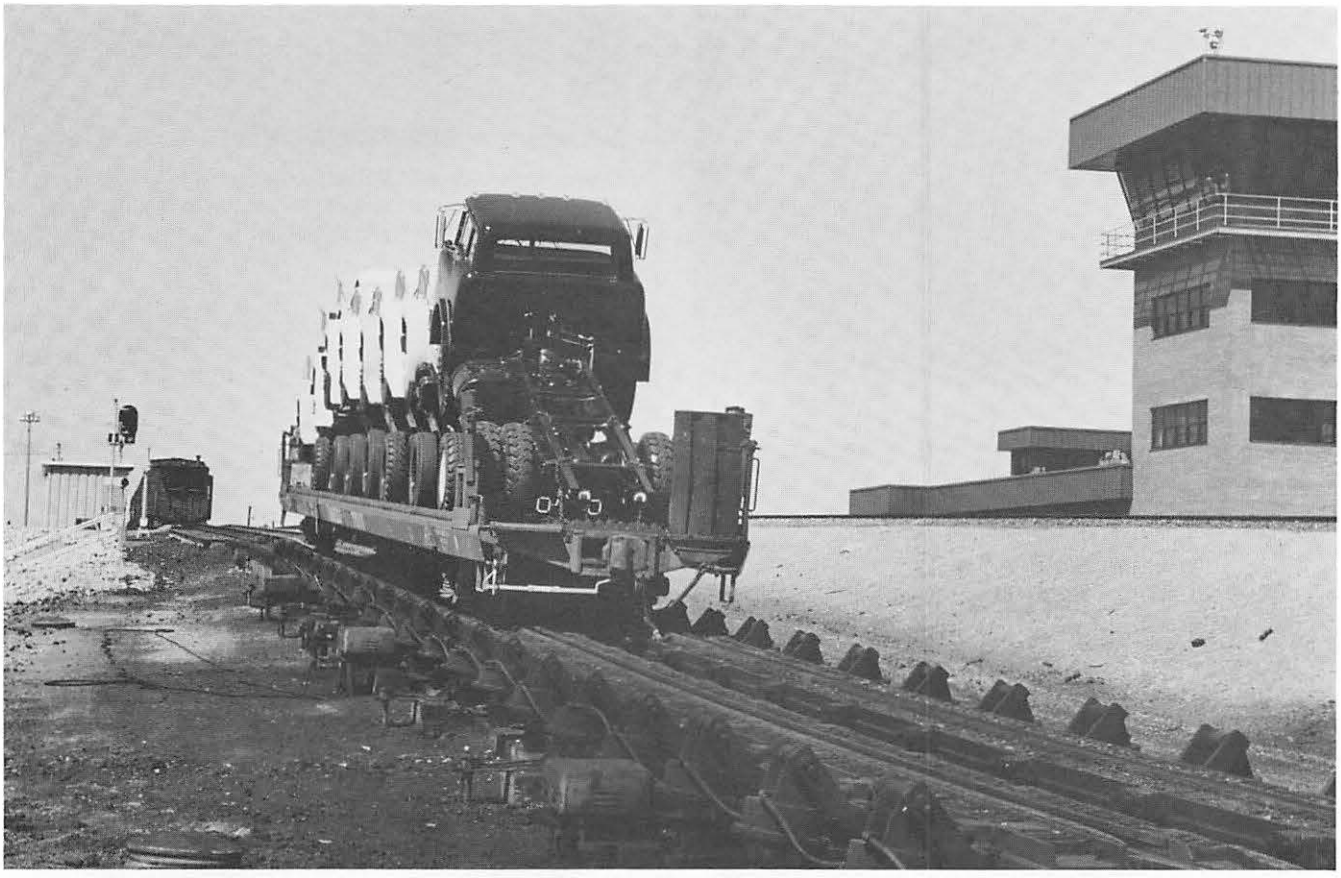
L&N signalmen keep Osborn yard



Making a point to Wayne Simmons, leading signal maintainer at Osborn yard, is Roy B. Flowers (right) L&N general chairman.



Tightening the nuts on a relay at a rail-highway grade crossing near Osborn yard is August Oldham, signal maintainer, and a member of Lucky Lodge 13.



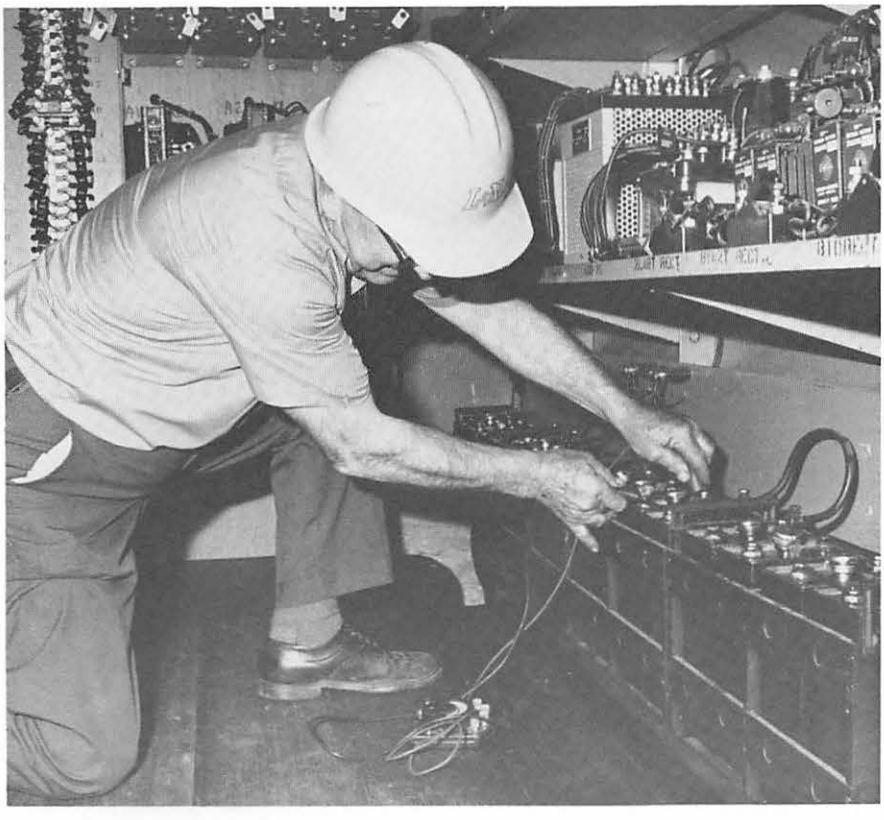
Computer controls retarders and switching in Osborn classification yard. Car is moving through 142-ft. master retarder. Four computers and related hardware/software are for inventory control and process control.

operating at top efficiency

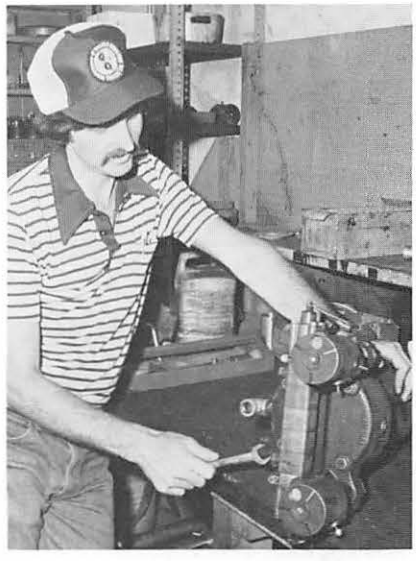
Explaining a point is Charles S. Chandler (center)BofRS vice president while Tom Nally (right) signal maintainer, Osborn yard, and Roy B. Flowers, general chairman, listen.

Meeting at the McGuire Boulevard grade crossing is August Oldham (left) signal maintainer and recording & financial secretary of Lucky Lodge 13, and Roy B. Flowers, L&N general chairman.

Checking battery voltage is W. H. Head, signal maintainer on the Louisville-Latonia line. He is in a ctc bungalow at O'Bannion, KY.



Working on a DA-10 switch machine mechanism is Tom M. Nally, signal maintainer, in his headquarters at Osborn yard. Brother Nally is a member of Lucky Lodge 13.



Checking on a wheel detector junction box at the skate retarders in Osborn yard is Wayne Simmons, leading signal maintainer.

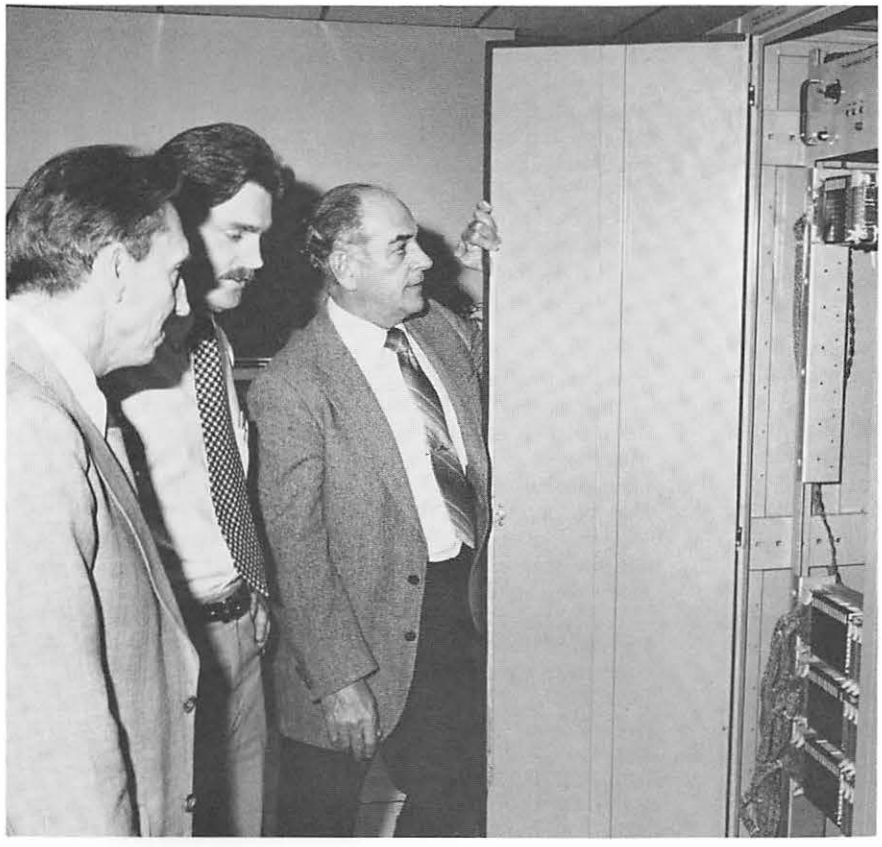
Cleaning lens in crossing signals is a periodic task of good maintenance of rail-highway grade crossing warning devices. Fred Johnson, relief signal maintainer and a member of Lucky Lodge 13, does this necessary work at McGuire Boulevard on the International Harvester merchandise track near Osborn yard.

Putting fluid into the hydraulic rams of the skate retarders at Osborn yard are S. C. Brinely, signal maintainer, and Wayne Simmons (right) leading signal maintainer. They are members of Lucky Lodge 13.

Get a withdrawal card from your recording & financial secretary when leaving the Brotherhood due to resignation, furlough or dismissal.

Making an adjustment at a wheel detector location in Osborn yard is Richard Englert, signal maintainer and a member of Lucky Lodge 13.

Relay interface rack of computer-aided ctc enables dispatcher's control machine to easily work with GRS type K and US&S 504-B code systems. Explaining is David L. Webb (right) assistant chief engineer signals, L&N, while Roy Smith (center) L&N division signal supervisor; and Roy B. Flowers, general chairman, listen.



What Does Labor Want?

"Using our economic strength, our political strength and any other weapon that we have the right to use, we are going to continue labor's efforts to make America a better place for all its citizens - not merely union members."

George Meany

President
American Federation
of Labor and
Congress of Industrial
Organizations, 1955-1979

LABOR'S CENTENNIAL AFL-CIO 1881-1981

Our society is better off

Lane Kirkland, AFL-CIO president, was to have delivered the following talk over the CBS Radio as a special Labor Day broadcast. Refusal of CBS to air the broadcast, gives the Signalman's Journal this opportunity to bring his message to our readers.

"We want more of the opportunities to cultivate our better natures."

This was part of Samuel Gompers answer to the question, "what does labor want?"

That was in 1893, twelve years after the founding of the national labor center that became the AFL-CIO, whose 100th anniversary we celebrate this year.

". . . more of the opportunities to cultivate our better natures." This is still what labor wants on Labor Day 1981.

Looking back on our century of struggle and sacrifice, we take pride in the gains American workers have made through their unions.

Those gains have not been restricted to a narrow interest group in our society. In fact, all Americans have benefited from the higher wages, expanded consumer purchasing power, and improved working conditions that unions have fought for.

Our entire society is better off because of labor's victories in the struggle for free public education, social security, unemployment insurance, civil rights laws, voting rights, and many other milestones in our progress toward a more humane and just society.

These advances have produced "more of the opportunities to cultivate our better natures."

Some people don't agree and never have. They think our better natures are best cultivated in the economic jungle. They believe in the survival of the fittest.

Unfortunately, people who share that view have captured the White House and have cowed a compliant Congress.

They are suspicious of government programs to feed the hungry, educate the young, secure dignity for the elderly, care for the sick, safeguard the rights of minorities, protect consumers, and defend the environment from plunder.

Their philosophy has been summed up by their budget director, David Stockman: "No one is entitled to anything from the government."

This breathtaking statement is remarkable for its candor. It joins the issue — the fundamental issue confronting the American people. What is the purpose of government? What is the relationship between the government and the people?

The Administration projects a picture of government as an alien force sitting on the backs of the people, holding them down, repressing their productive energies.

At the AFL-CIO, we believe government is, in Abe Lincoln's words, "by, for, and of the people." In a democracy the people have the right to shape their government into an instrument that meets their needs.

The American people have done just that in the last half century. Groups formerly excluded from the political process now enjoy wider opportunities for participation. With labor's support, they demanded that their government play a more active role in promoting the general welfare. They gave the government the tools to do that job.

Now we are told by the Administration that the people's government is the people's enemy.

We are also told that the way to get the government off the backs of the people is to slash the people's programs and give a huge tax cut to big corporations and wealthy individuals.

We are told that our government will become more responsive to the people's needs by transferring the people's resources to the rich and powerful.

They, in turn, will invest these resources wisely, without government interference, and thereby create new jobs, improve productivity, and ultimately return more tax dollars to the federal treasury.

Presumably, these wealthy and wise men bear no responsibility for our nation's economic problems, and therefore can be trusted to make the right economic decisions for the rest of us — if only we leave them alone and allow the free market to work its magic.

This doctrine has a new name — "supply-side economics." We have always known it by another name — the "trickle-down theory."

But while the theory is not really new, this is the first time we have been asked to gamble so much on it. We are asked to risk our jobs, our mortgages, our children's education, our Social Security, and even our national defense.

This is not a gamble the AFL-CIO is prepared to take. We have too great a stake in the American way of life — which we have helped to build — to put it in jeopardy.

We intend to make ourselves heard. On September 19th — which we call Solidarity Day — tens of thousands of trade unionists and our allies will go to Washington to express our deep concern over the direction in which our nation is headed.

We will protest the Administration's efforts to dismantle the social programs that reflect humane and compassionate government.

We will exercise our constitutional right of petition to assert our demands for jobs and justice.

We will march in the spirit of the great abolitionist Frederick Douglass, who said:

"If there is no struggle, there is no progress. Those who profess to favor freedom, and yet deprecate agitation, are men who want crops without plowing up the ground. They want the ocean without the awful roar of its many waves."

This Labor Day 1981 is a time for all Americans to reflect on the contributions of working people to the nation's progress. It is also a time to reflect on the stake all of us have in preserving that progress.

Despite the grave challenges we face, we are not discouraged. Looking back on our first one hundred years of achievement, we realize that we have faced harder problems than we face today. We have faced worse odds. But we have survived, and we have overcome.

Today, we face a challenge not only to the nation's achievement since the New Deal but to the trade union movement itself.

We intend to meet that challenge, confident that, in their fundamental decency, the American people will not consent to the destruction of one of their fundamental institutions.

This decency was expressed nearly thirty years ago by General Dwight Eisenhower who, in a speech to the American Federation of Labor, declared:

"Today in America unions have a secure place in our industrial life. Only a handful of unreconstructed

reactionaries harbor the ugly thought of breaking unions. Only a fool would try to deprive working men and working women of the right to join the union of their choice.

"I have no use for those — regardless of their political party — who hold some foolish dream of spinning the clock back to days when unorganized labor was a huddled, almost helpless mass . . .

"I don't want arbitrary power over either labor or industry. I do not believe that the President of a free nation can have such power without a nation losing its freedom."

Those words are worth reflecting on in these days when "unreconstructed reactionaries" with ugly thoughts and foolish dreams are again beating the drums for a "union-free environment."

The "arbitrary power" of which General Eisenhower spoke is precisely what our brothers and sisters in Poland are today resisting, with a courage and devotion that inspires the friends of democracy throughout the world.

As we in the AFL-CIO celebrate our 100th anniversary, we salute Solidarity as it completes its first year.

It has shown the world that the struggle for trade union rights is a struggle for human rights.

It has reminded us that societies which do not respect the right of workers to form and run their own unions, independent of the government, are not likely to respect the other rights which we Americans often take for granted.

In this sense, Labor Day 1981, falling in labor's centennial year, should be a day of rededication to human rights, to social justice, and to the democratic principles on which our nation is founded. BRS

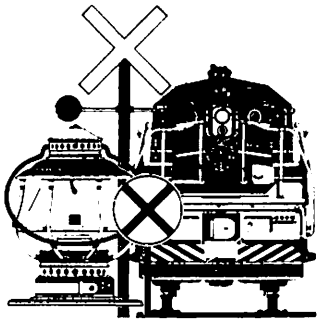
1881-1981/AFL-CIO

A CENTURY OF SERVICE TO AMERICA

America's trade union movement in this Centennial year renews its long-time dedication to the interests of working people and to the cause of democracy.

In good times and bad, in war and in peace, the trade unions of our country have helped raise living standards . . . strengthened the security of workers and their families . . . insisted on safer and healthier working conditions . . . have, in fact, done their share and more to make our country a better place for all its people.

As AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland has pointed out, "What America's unions proclaim, each in its own way, is the simple but all-important message of human dignity and hope for a better life."



RAILROAD RETIREMENT INFORMATION

1981 Amendments to the Railroad Retirement Act

Amendments to the Railroad Retirement Act have been enacted as part of the budget reconciliation and tax legislation recently signed into law by President Reagan. These amendments were based on mutual recommendations negotiated by representatives of railway labor and management. The negotiations had been directed by Congress in previous legislation, after Railroad Retirement Board reports indicated financial problems which could have resulted in insufficient funds to make timely benefit payments during 1982 or 1983.

The amendments increase railroad retirement taxes on both rail employers and employees, provide the Railroad Retirement Account with authority to borrow funds when temporary cash-flow problems develop, and call for further financing recommendations.

Major changes in benefit provisions (1) revise the employee, spouse, and survivor formulas for annuity portions paid over and above social security levels, (2) continue certain employee and spouse cost-of-living increases and revise survivor cost-of-living increases, (3) broaden the current connection requirement applicable to certain career employee benefits, and (4) eliminate future supplemental annuity closing dates.

In addition, the new law provides benefits for divorced wives, surviving divorced wives and remarried widows which are like those provided under the Social Security Act.

The amendments also authorize the Railroad Retirement Board to reduce dual benefit windfall payments paid to annuitants with both railroad retirement and social security coverage. Reductions will be made when special funds appropriated for these payments are insufficient to cover full benefits. The further award of dual benefit windfall payments is restricted to vested employees with dual coverage on their own earnings; no new awards of windfall payments will be made to spouses or widows.

The tax and benefit provisions are generally effective October 1, 1981. Exceptions to that date are noted.

(1) How are railroad retirement taxes increased?

Both employee and employer taxes have been raised, primarily to fund the railroad retirement annuity portion called tier II, which is payable over and above the first tier social security level annuity portion.

While tier I taxes on employees and employers remain at the same rate as social security taxes (6.65% in 1981 on monthly earnings up to $2,475), the additional 9.5% tier II tax paid by employers (on monthly earnings up to $1,850 in 1981) is increased by 2.25% to 11.75%. And, employees will begin paying a tier II tax of 2% (on monthly earnings up to $1,850 in 1981). The new taxes apply to compensation paid for services rendered after September 30, 1981.

(2) Are additional financial measures provided on top of the tax increases?

Yes. The amendments give the Railroad Retirement Board the authority to borrow from U.S. Treasury general funds if Railroad Retirement Account funds are insufficient to pay benefits during a month. The amounts borrowed in any fiscal year cannot exceed income due the Account for that year from its financial interchange with the Social Security Trust Funds. Approximately 1/3 of the Account's annual income is currently derived from this financial interchange. The borrowed amounts are to be repaid with interest.

In any fiscal year in which the authority will be used to borrow 50% or more of estimated financial interchange income, the law requires railway management and labor, and the President, to make further funding proposals to Congress. Regardless of this contingency provision, the President is required by the new law to analyze options assuring the long-term financial integrity of the railroad retirement system and report to Congress by October 1, 1982 the results of the analysis, together with railway management and labor recommendations regarding these options.

(3) What changes have been made which will affect the computation of employee and spouse annuities under the Railroad Retirement Act?

Under the 2-tier railroad retirement formulas provided by the 1974 Railroad Retirement Act, the tier I portion is computed like a social security benefit and based on both railroad retirement and non-railroad social security credits. Tier II, which is the staff portion of a railroad retirement annuity and comparable to an industrial pension, is based on railroad service alone.

For new retirees, the amendments provide a simplified benefit formula for the tier II portion. Tier II benefits will be equal to seven-tenths of one percent of the employee's average monthly earnings in the 60 months of highest earnings, times years of service, reduced by 25% of any employee dual benefit windfall amount otherwise due. With the new formula, the amount awarded an active railroad employee upon retirement will automatically keep pace with average wage increases in years prior to retirement.

The new law also ends the practice of rounding an employee's years of service as described in question 6.

The spouse tier II annuity portion is changed from 50% of the employee's tier II portion to 45%. However, the spouse maximum, which previously set a limit on the amount of a spouse annuity, has been eliminated.

To conform with social security law, the spouse age reduction factor has been changed from 1/180 to 1/144 for each month the spouse is under 65 when she or he elects to receive a reduced annuity (from a 20% reduction at age 62 to a 25% reduction).

(4) What provisions for cost-of-living adjustments are made by this legislation?

The new law continues annual July 1 employee and spouse tier II cost-of-living increases payable to those whose annuities begin June 1 or earlier. These increases are equal to 32.5% of the increase in the Consumer Price Index for the first quarter of a current year over the Consumer Price

Index for the first quarter of the previous year.

Under prior law, there was no provision for further tier II employee and spouse cost-of-living increases.

Tier I annuity portions increase automatically by the same percentage as social security benefits, 100% of the rise in the Consumer Price Index.

The tier II amounts of survivor annuities are to be increased annually by the same percentage (32.5% of the rise in the Consumer Price Index) as employee and spouse tier II amounts. Previously, survivor tier II amounts were increased by 100% of the rise in the Consumer Price Index. Tier I increases for survivors will continue to be the same as for social security benefits, 100% of the rise in the Consumer Price Index.

(5) How are survivor annuity computations affected by these amendments?

A new survivor tier II formula is provided based on the new "high 60" employee tier II formula amount. Under the new survivor formula, a widow or widower generally will receive 50% of the employee's tier II amount, each child will receive 15%, and such surviving parent will receive 35%. The minimum total tier II amount payable to a family is 35% of the employee's tier II amount, and the maximum is 80%. During a 5-year transition period, most awards will continue to be made under the previous formula.

(6) What effect will the elimination of rounding years of service have on service requirements?

Under prior law, an employee's last 6 to 11 months of railroad service could be rounded to provide credit for a full year of service. For example, an employee with 294 months of rail service (24 years, 6 months) would be credited with 25 years of service. On the other hand, an employee with 293 months of rail service would be credited with only the actual months and years of such service (24 years, 5 months).

The amendments eliminate this upward rounding of years of service. An employee will only receive credit for his or her actual months of service in the railroad industry. However, in cases in which an annuity application is filed before April 1, 1982, the years of service counted by the Board will not be less than the number that would have been allowed in September 1981, before the new law took effect. Thus, an employee who had 354 months of service in September 1981 could still qualify for an annuity under the 60/30 provision of the Railroad Retirement Act, provided he or she filed an application before April 1, 1982.

(7) How has the "current connection" requirement been liberalized?

A "current connection with the rail industry" is required for a supplemental annuity, occupational disability annuity or survivor benefit paid by the Railroad Retirement Board. The requirement is normally met if the employee worked regularly in the railroad industry close to the time of retirement or death. Regular non-rail employment in the interim can break an employee's current connection.

The amendments maintain a current connection, for purposes of supplemental and survivor annuities, if the employee completed 25 years of railroad service, was involuntarily terminated without fault from the railroad industry, and did not thereafter decline an offer of suitable employment in the railroad industry. Under this provision, a termination of railroad service is considered voluntary unless there was no choice available to the individual to remain in service. Accordingly, an employee who is offered a choice between a separation allowance and retention of employment, and who chooses the separation allowance, would be considered to have voluntarily terminated his or her rail service. This provision is effective October 1, 1981, but only for employees still living on that date who left the rail industry on or after October 1, 1975, or who were on leave of absence, on furlough, or absent for injury on October 1, 1975.

The amendments also add the National Transportation Safety Board to 4 other government agencies administering railroad laws, for which an employee may work, after leaving rail service, without breaking a current connection. This provision is retroactive to January 1, 1975.

(8) How is the supplemental annuity closing date requirement affected by this legislation?

Under prior law, an employee who worked in railroad service after a specified closing date, based on his or her 65th birthday, would permanently forfeit entitlement to a supplemental annuity payable by the Board. This restriction has been eliminated for those whose closing dates did not occur before October 1, 1981. However, an annuitant with a closing date prior to October 1, 1981 would still permanently forfeit entitlement to a supplemental annuity if he or she were to return to railroad service. In addition, supplemental annuity eligibility will be limited to employees with at least one month of railroad service prior to October 1, 1981.

(9) Will the Railroad Retirement Act now provide benefits for divorced wives and remarried widows like the Social Security Act?

Yes. The new law extends railroad retirement spouse benefits to the divorced wives of employees, if the divorced wife has not remarried, has attained age 65 (62 for a reduced annuity), and was married to the employee for at least 10 years, and if the employee is age 62 or over. Other eligibility requirements are the same as for spouses. The amount payable is limited to the tier I portion of an annuity, which is equal to what social security would pay, and subject to offset if other railroad retirement or social security benefits are also payable. The annuity terminates with the month before the month the divorced wife remarries. A divorced wife is considered a qualified railroad retirement beneficiary for Medicare purposes.

The amendments also provide survivor benefits for surviving divorced wives, divorced mothers and remarried widows. Eligibility requirements are the same as under the Social Security Act, and the amounts payable are limited to what social security would pay (tier I only). The survivor must be at least age 60 or have children in her care and, if divorced, must have been married to the employee for at least 10 years.

(10) Will any benefit payments in force be reduced as a result of this legislation?

Yes. The annuities of some beneficiaries include a portion called a dual benefit windfall component, which will now be subject to reduction.

The Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 coordinated railroad retirement and social security benefit payments to eliminate certain duplications considered a windfall for dual beneficiaries. However, pre-1975 dual benefit rights were, in effect, preserved for individuals meeting certain vesting requirements. Although their railroad retirement annuities are reduced for social security entitlement just as for all annuitants, those vested annuitants receive a dual benefit windfall payment to partially offset the reduction.

The costs of these payments, which were to be funded out of U.S. general revenues, are now substantially more

than the amount estimated at the time the 1974 Act was passed, and substantially more than the funds that have been appropriated. Also, in recent litigation, individuals have sought to expand eligibility to non-dependent male spouses and survivors who were not eligible for dual benefits at the time the 1974 Act was enacted.

The amendments establish a Dual Benefits Payments Account, separate from the regular Railroad Retirement Account, and the Board is authorized to prorate windfall payments from the new account so that the amounts paid to annuitants do not exceed the amounts appropriated. The first such reduction in dual benefit windfall payments will begin with the October 1, 1981 payment.

(11) How does this legislation affect future awards of dual benefit windfall payments?

While vested employees may still qualify for these payments on the basis of their own pre-1975 earnings under both systems, the amendments preclude award of such payments to an employee based on a spouse's dual coverage, as well as precluding the further award of these payments to spouses, widows, or widowers. Also, the pre-retirement cost-of-living increases computed in windfall payments are, in effect, frozen.

(12) Where can I get more information on how these railroad retirement changes affect me?

You may contact the nearest district office of the Railroad Retirement Board. However, it will be a while before the Board's personnel are able to answer all questions. Annuitants on the Board's rolls will receive notices of any effects on their monthly payments. However, the Board would not have records of divorced wives or remarried widows who are now eligible for benefits, and these persons would have to contact a Board office to file an application.

Also, annuitants who may have been denied a supplemental annuity because they didn't meet the current connection requirement, but who might now be able to meet that requirement under the amended law previously described, should also contact their local Board office. And, any survivors denied railroad retirement benefits after 1974 because employment for the National Transportation Safety Board prevented the employee from meeting the current connection requirement should contact a Board office. BRS

Half of the 350 who work at Chicago's Union Station belong to the Payroll Savings Plan.

Here's why four savers joined:

Dominic F. Versetto—Lead Station Laborer
"I joined the Savings Bond program to give me financial security. I save the bonds consistently. I know I can count on the U.S. government to keep my money safe."

Lee. O. Henry —Leverman/ Switch Tender
"The Payroll Savings Plan makes it possible for me to go on vacations. I also put the bonds away for my retirement."

Antoinette J. Gonciarczyk —Switchboard Operator
"The Savings Bond plan is a *very* good thing. I give bonds to my grandchildren for their birthdays and also am saving bonds for their education. In case of hardship or a rainy day, bonds are always there."

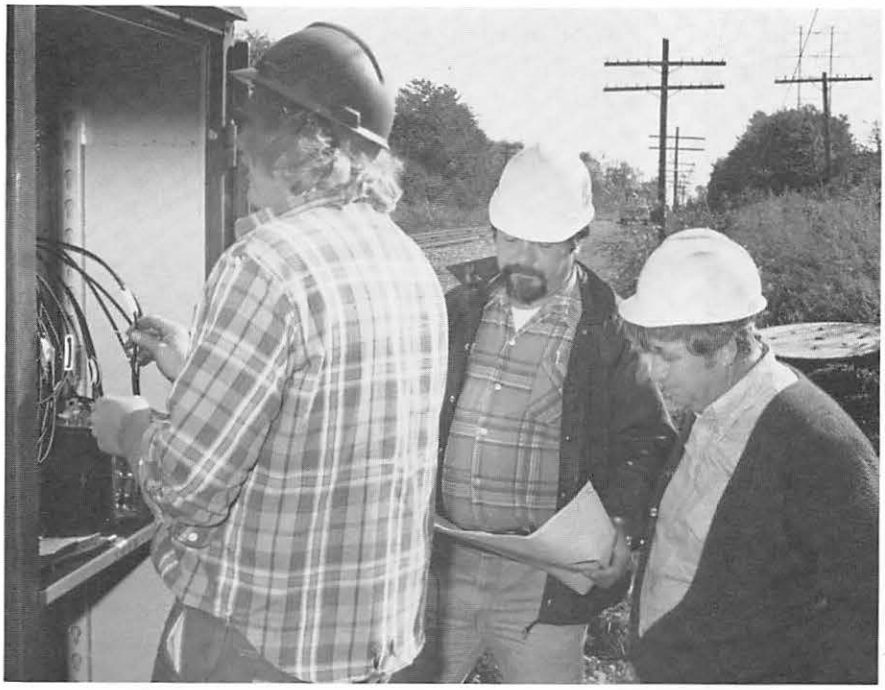
Milton D. Grudewicz—Captain, U.S. Police
"The Savings Bond program is the simplest, most painless way to save money. I'm saving for back-up money for after I retire and my income is less than it is now."

They're on the way to security because they—

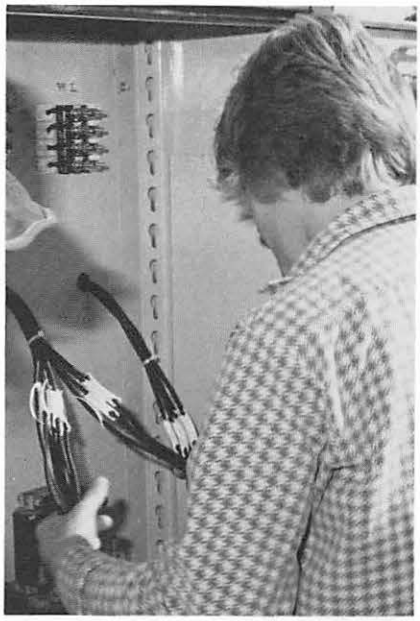
Take stock in America.

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds



At an electric lock case are, from the left: Michael D. Wright, signalman, Local 93; Robert Muscarella, foreman of Local 213; and Robert E. Lemmey, leading signal maintainer and local chairman of Rochester Lodge 93.

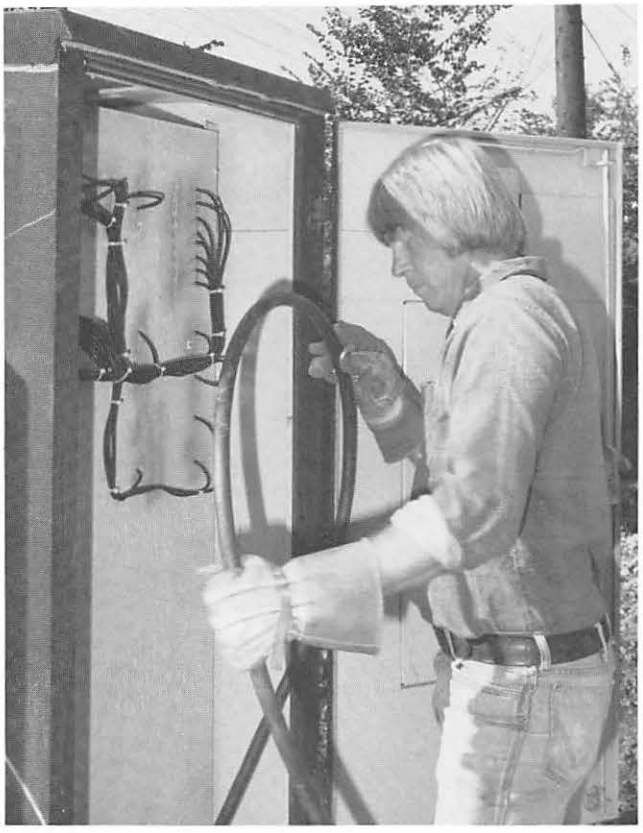


Wiring changes at an electric lock case are handled by Richard G. Minota, signalman of Local 93. This is the West Shore line of ConRail around the south side of Rochester, NY. It is single-track ctc.

ConRail signalmen at work

Local Chairman R. E. Lemmey (second from right) checks with some of his Rochester Lodge 93 members. At a crossing signal project are (from the left) James L. Luttrell, leading signalman, B. S. May, signal maintainer of Local 145; John L. Bean, signal foreman; and Michael C. Baker, signal maintainer.

When you move, notify Grand Lodge of your new address.

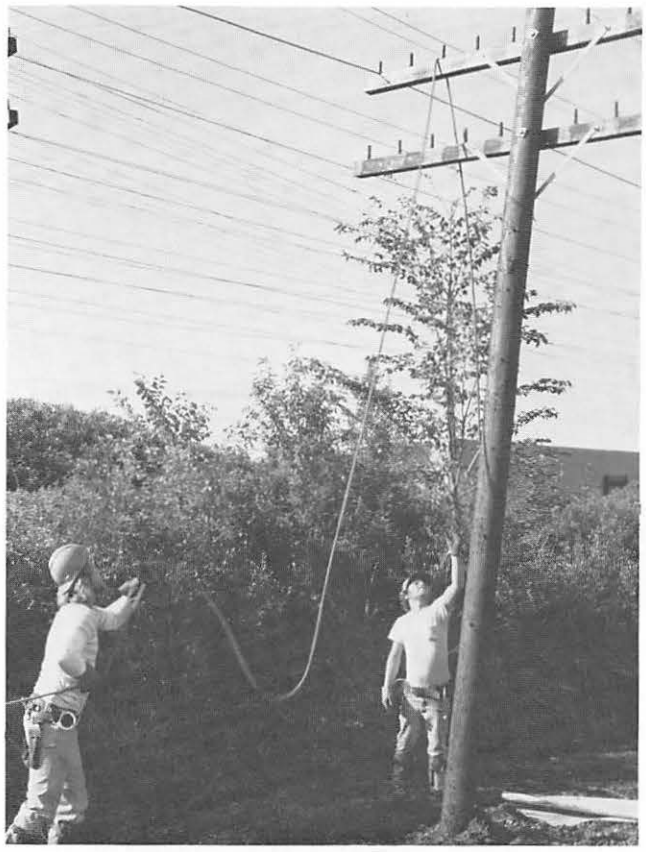


Working at a electric lock instrument case is Michael D. Wright, signalman, and a member of the grievance committee of Rochester Lodge 93.

With their truck, Art Frame (right) signal maintainer, and Jack L. Jetty, assistant signal maintainer, pose for the TSJ camera.

Wiring changes had to be made on the West Shore line when the new pole line was installed because some signal respacing was also done. Daniel R. Zury, signalman, is getting underground cable ready for hook up to an instrument case.

Upgrading of crossings signals at Dewey Avenue, Rochester, NY on the Charlotte branch will be an addition of automatic gates. Covering up a ditch they have dug for cable are James L. Luttrell (left) leading signalman, Local 93, and Michael C. Baker, signal maintainer of Local 93.



Hooking new line wire over the new pole line are Louis E. Stephens (right) and Steve F. Shepard, both signalmen of Local 145.

New power line wire is being installed on ConRail's West Shore line near Henrietta, NY. Getting a reel of wire ready for pulling in on the new pole line are (from the left) Tim J. Haley, signalman, Deposit Lodge 145; George A. Phelps, signalman & local chairman, Local 145; and Joseph M. Haley, signalman, local 145.

Using Nicopress tool to splice wire are George A. Phelps (left) and Joe Haley, both signalmen.

Replacing a broken coverglass on a searchlight signal is Arthur L. Frame, signal maintainer. The glass had been "shot by some careless hunter over a weekend. Brother Frame of Local 93 was replacing the coverglass on one of the bridge signals over ConRail's former New York Central mainline in double-track ctc territory just east of Rochester, NY at CP 17.

Pulling line wire over the new pole line are Louis Stephens and Steve Shepard, both of Deposit Lodge 145. This is on the West Shore line of ConRail.

Digging a trench for new cable where crossing signals will have gates added at Dewey Avenue in Rochester, NY is James L. Luttrell, leading signal maintainer.

News About Members

ILLINOIS CENTRAL GULF: **Charles M. Davis,** signal foreman and a member of Grand Crossing Lodge 70, has retired. Brother Davis is a resident of Woodcrest, IL.

MAINE CENTRAL: **Fremont Prescott,** signal maintainer at Bangor, ME, has retired. Brother Prescott is a member of Local Lodge 115.

QUEBEC, NORTH SHORE & LABRADOR: **Kurt U. Grey,** communication & signal technician, completed 25 years of service on June 18. He is headquartered at Sept.-Iles, Que. Brother Grey is a member of Local Lodge 217.

SANTA FE: **Homer L. Brantley,** signal maintainer at Shattuck, OK and a member of Rocky Mountain Lodge 161, has retired. **J. E. Dorrell,** signal maintainer at Carrollton, MO, has retired. Brother Dorrell is a member of Carrollton Lodge 20. **J. W. Stanley, Jr.,** signal maintainer at Augusta, KS and a member of Midwest Lodge 33, has retired.

SOO LINE: **Donald Dean's** daughter Annette has won a $100 Honorary Scholarship from the railway company. Brother Dean is signal maintainer at Waukesha, WI and a member of Soo Line Lodge 6. Annette L. Dean is one of five recipients who received the Honorary Scholarship. Grants were awarded by assessment of such qualities as leadership and responsibility, character, community participation and scholastic achievement as evidenced by the applications and reference letters provided.

SOUTHERN: **Clifton R. Alexander,** signalman at New Orleans, LA and a member of Miller-Griffith Lodge 49, has retired.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC: **L. L. Freeman,** signal foreman on the Oregon division, has retired. Brother Freeman is a member of Roseburg Lodge 152. Two Eagle Eye Awards have been presented to **D. T. Obedoza** and **R. H. Vanhorn,** both signal maintainers. Brother Obedoza works on the Western division and is a member of P. J. Lukes Lodge 153. Brother Vanhorn is a member of Los Angeles Lodge 104 and works on the Sacramento division. They won their awards for finding defects that might have led to accidents.

UNION PACIFIC: **Robert I. Barber,** ctc carrier maintainer at Delta, UT, has retired after 41 years of service. Brother Barber is a member of Eureka Lodge 19. Dan Lyon, signalman at Kuna, ID, has retired after 28 years of service. Brother Lyon is a member of American Lodge 111.

Deaths

Elwood H. Abshire, retired signal maintainer for the Chesapeake & Ohio at Ranger, WV died recently. Brother Abshire had completed 45 years of service when he retired in July 31, 1969. He was a member of Tri State Lodge 136.

Oscar Boyd retired signal maintainer for the Santa Fe Railway at Littlefield, TX, died August 20, 1981. Brother Boyd had completed 32 years of service when he retired in August 1978. He was a member of Rocky Mountain Lodge 161.

Charles L. Coates, retired foreman communications and signals, Conrail at Fort Wayne, IN died September 5, 1981. Brother Coates had completed over 40 years of service when he retired in August 1978. He had been employed on the Erie, the Erie Lackawanna and Penn Central, and finally the present company, Consolidated Rail Corp. Earlier in his signal career Brother Coates had been recording & financial secretary when he was employed on the Erie. At the time of his death he was a member of Victory Lodge 73.

Cecil C. Chapman, retired signal maintainer on the San Antonia Division, Southern Pacific died recently. Brother Chapman had worked at Spofford and Del Rio, TX. He had completed over 37 years of service when he retired in January 1962. Brother Chapman had been active in Gulf Coast Lodge 99, and at one time had served as a trustee.

N. J. Clark, retired signal maintainer for the Southern Pacific at Wellton, AZ died recently. Brother Clark had completed 30 years of service when he retired in May 1972. He had been active in Tucson Lodge 126 and had served twice as local chairman.

Charles G. Craig, retired signal maintainer for the Canadian National at Palmerston, ON died May 10, 1981. Brother Craig had completed 45 years of service when he retired in August 1966. He was a member of Burman Lodge 165.

Lawrence E. Crawford, retired member of Mahoning Lodge 117 and a resident of Jamestown, PA died recently.

Herbert L. Dalton, signal forman for the former Pennsylvania on the Eastern Division died June 16, 1981. Brother Dalton retired January 1965, after completing over 37 years of service. He was a member of Victor Lodge 58. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Trula Dalton, a daughter, Mrs. Jeanne Stone, four grandchildren and two great grandchildren.

John W. Dixon, retired signalman for the former Penn Central at Altoona, PA has died. Brother Dixon had completed 24 years of service when he retired in March 1973. He was a member of Mountain City Lodge 1.

Carl L. Dueland, retired leading signal maintainer for the Milwaukee Road at Perry, IA died June 26, 1981. He retired in June 1974, after completing 33 years of service with the railway. A resident of Jamaica, IA, Brother Dueland was a member of the Union Church and a member of the Eastern Star and Ensign Lodge No. 585 A.F. & A.M. where he was recently serving in the Office of Tyler. Survivors include his wife Lula, three daughters, Charlene Van Gundy of Jamaica, Karen Hebert and Nancy Janke, both of Omaha, NB, a son Richard of Denison, IA; three sisters, eight grandchildren and many relatives and friends. Brother Dueland was a member of Local Lodge 219.

Norman L. Estes, signal inspector on the San Antonio Division, Southern Pacific has died. Brother Estes was a member of Gulf Coast Lodge 99.

Otto Frerking, retired signal maintainer on the San Antonio Division of Southern Pacific died recently. Brother Frerking was a member of Gulf Coast Lodge 99.

Lester L. George, 32, retarder yard specialist for the Santa Fe at Argentine westbound hump yard was critically injured in a motorcycle accident on June 28, 1981. He died August 8, 1981. Brother George started his railroad career as an apprentice electrician at Argentine Diesel Shop in 1967. A year later he took a leave of absence to join the U.S. Navy where he served for six year. He returned to Santa Fe in 1976 in the signal department at Ponca City , OK. In 1979 he began his position as retarder yard specialist at the Kansas City Yard of Santa Fe. He is survived by his wife Vicki, a son Thomas, and two daughters Debra and Mary, his mother, four brothers and two sisters. Brother George was a member of Midwest Lodge 33.

Strother E. Grogan, retired signalman for the Southern at Knoxville, TN died recently. Brother Grogan was a member of Walters Lodge 110.

Marion E. Hunt, retired traveling signal maintainer for the Illinois Central Gulf at Freeport, IL died July 10, 1981. Brother Hunt had retired in May 1977. He was a member of East Dubuque Lodge 29.

Clarence E. Litton, retired signal & communications maintainer for the Detroit Toledo & Ironton died May 23, 1981. Brother Litton began his career on a line gang on the Norfolk & Western in 1920, and became telephone maintainer in 1928. He served for a short time with the Chesapeake & Ohio at Huntington, W.VA and began work on the DT&I in 1929. He moved to Jackson, OH in 1930 as telephone and signal maintainer until he retired in December 1969, after completing 49 years of railway service. He was an active member of Local Lodge 214, and during his career served in many capacities in the Local Lodge. He is survived by a son, Richard, Jackson, OH.

William J. McMillan, retired assistant signal maintainer for the Canadian National at Toronto, ON died recently. Brother McMillan had completed 37 years of service when he retired in March 1961. He was active in Burman Lodge 165, and had served as a trustee and as local chairman. He had served in the Canadian army in World War II for a period of six years.

Warren Patterson, retired signal maintainer for the former Lehigh Valley at Hazleton, PA died recently. Brother Patterson had completed over 50 years of service when he retired in December 1967. At one time he had served as local president of former Hazleton Lodge 164. Later he became a member of Rainbow Lodge 57, and also at one time had been a member of Wyoming Lodge 59.

R. W. McKnight joins AAR as c&s engineering manager

Robert W. McKnight, former editor of *The Signalman's Journal,* has accepted the position of manager-communications and signal engineering with the Association of American Railroads in Washington, DC. McKnight assumed his new duties on October 1, 1981.

McKnight was appointed editor by former BofRS President C. J. Chamberlain on November 1, 1973. Prior to joining the Brotherhood, McKnight was editor of *Railway System Controls* and signaling & communications editor for *Railway Age* magazine. He holds a Bachelor of Electrical Engineering degree from Clarkson College of Technology and studied journalism at Syracuse University. He joined Simmons-Boardman Publishing Corporation in 1951 as associate editor of *Railway Signaling & Communications* and was appointed editor in 1958.

McKnight is an affiliate member of the Communication & Signal Division, AAR, an associate member of the Institution of Railway Signal Engineers, a member of the American Railway Engineering Association; a senior member of the Institute of Electrical & Electronics Engineers; and a life member of Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalism society.

During McKnight's tenure as editor, *The Signalman's Journal* received awards of outstanding achievement in the field of labor journalism (1978) and an award for general excellence (1980) from the International Labor Press Association.

At a luncheon in McKnight's honor, President R. T. Bates said, "Bob has been an asset to the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen. His diligent efforts and expertise have made *The Signalman's Journal* a top quality publication. Although he will be missed by the entire Brotherhood, we wish him the very best in his new venture. Good Luck, Bob".

Certificate of membership in the Wise Owl Club is presented to Brother Christensen by Rio Grande's Utah Division Superintendent J. A. Greener.

D&RGW signal maintainer is a Wise Owl

Brother Paul W. Christensen, a signal maintainer on the Denver & Rio Grande Western, is a charter member of the Wise Owl Club on the Utah division. He became a Wise Owl because he was wearing safety glasses when an incident occurred which might have cost him severe eye injury or loss of sight had he not been wearing eye protection.

Here's what happened. In January 1980, section men had replaced rail on the siding at Wash, UT. Brother Christensen was drilling holes for rail head bonds when the drill bit shattered. Pieces of the bit stuck the right lens of his safety glasses, breaking the lens, but Christensen was not hurt.

Brother Christensen is a member of Local Lodge 24.

The Wise Owl Club of America was founded in 1974 to provide an incentive plan to reduce needless and costly eye accidents and loss of sight by encouraging the widespread use of proper eye protection.

Our thanks to D&RGW's *Green Light* for this interesting article.

Take stock in America.
UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS

Local Lodge News

Local 108 holds 3rd annual picnic in Sycamore

Illinois Lodge 108 of Chicago & North Western held its third annual Signalman's picnic in Sycamore Park, on August 16 at Sycamore, IL.

Besides enjoying the comradeship and a general chance to get together and talk a horseshoe tournament was held. Approximately 85 people attended the picnic, which included active and retired members and their families. Prizes were awarded for the horseshoe tournament, and drawings were also held for other prizes. Hosts Terry Wayburne, Mark Williams and Bill Vodden roasted a 120-lb. pig, which was enjoyed by everyone.

Winners of the horseshoe tournament were Brothers Grimsley and Maples.

Four retired members represented over 185 years of railroad signal service. They are Brother Weber, Clark Warner, Ken Wiedman and Larry Beyer.

Thompson Lodge 223 meets in Blue River B.C.

The third meeting of Thompson Lodge 223 met on June 20, 1981 at the Blue River Hotel, at Blue River, B.C. Among those present were M. Minter, G. Watt, 2nd vice president; D. Desjarlais, B. Green, A. Gregory, D. McRae, M. Lukow, member of grievance committee; J. Yoy, W. Nacinovich, Roger E. McCaughan, grand lodge representative and general chairman; John E. Platt, vice president; D. Hodgseon, C. George, T. Moulds, D. Wiens and A. Graham, recording & financial secretary.

Vice President Platt gave a detailed explanation of the negotiating procedures and brought members up to date concerning the Article III demands now being negotiated with the railways. Other items discussed at the meeting included drug plan, past privileges, sick leave, and extra pay for signal foreman to do their paper work concerned with time and labor distribution. Also discussed was the placement of flags when using a form "Y."

News From Canada

A joyous occasion for Gar Hindle (center) Canadian National signal officer, as he received a plaque from BofRS Vice President John Platt, wishing Hindle a long and happy retirement. Hindle's wife Doris (left) watched the presentation made in Winnipeg earlier this year.

Signalmen honor Gar Hindle of Canadian National

W. Gar Hindle, regional signal officer, Canadian National at Winnipeg, retired recently. At his retirement party, the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen, represented by Vice President John E. Platt, presented Hindle with a plaque to thank him for his cooperative attitude and service to the Brotherhood. The plaque reads: Presented to Gar Hindle by the Canadian membership of the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen on the occasion of his retirement at Winnipeg, January 16, 1981. "All the best wishes for a long and happy retirement." Signed by John E. Platt, vice president; Anthony G. Cunningham, general chairman; and Roger E. McCaughan, general chairman.

Saskatchewan Lodge 203 holds 3rd quarter meeting

On September 13, Saskatchewan Lodge 203 held its third quarterly meeting at the Bessborough Hotel. Eleven members and Roger E. McCaughan, general chairman and grand lodge representative, were present at the meeting chaired by A. Lapointe, local president. Others in attendance included William Rodway, assistant general chairman and CN local chairman; Charles M. Vidness, CP local chairman; Brothers Folster, recording & financial secretary; Simpson, McKay, Dawydiuk, Toporowski, Stepaniuk, Sagan and Gadd.

Minutes of the last meeting, financial reports and bills to be paid were approved. Amendments to the local bylaws were read by Brother Simpson. Brother Rodway moved that the amendments be approved as read. Motion seconded by Brother McKay. Motion carried.

Announced that Brother Butlin will be the third member of the CP local grievance committee.

Discussion of the notice of demands were discussed with comments from Brothers Rodway, Vidness and McCaughan. They also reported on the Canadian general committee held in Winnipeg on August 12-14.

Next meeting of Local 203 will be held in the Hotel Saskatchewan in Regina on November 21, 1981 beginning at 13:00.

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HOW to BUY

By Esther Margolius

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Non-Prescription Drugs

Swing open the door of any medicine chest and you'll find a collection of pills, salves and lotions for headaches, upset stomach, insomnia, hemorrhoids and other conditions afflicting modern man and woman. Actually, there are over 250,000 non-prescription or over the counter (OTC) drugs available to the public, and Americans spend some $3.5 billion a year on them.

OTC drugs can offer relief for many minor conditions and ailments not warranting a visit to the doctor. However, with increasingly more powerful drugs reaching the market, careful thought is necessary for self-administering these drugs. Improper use of even safe preparations can result in problems for the user.

People are taking the art of diagnosis into their hands more than ever. Contributing to this, of course, is the recent trend towards self health care and greater interest in just what is going on in our bodies. Increased participation in personal health care is encouraged by some experts, but the limitation of a layman's knowledge should be recognized.

Most of the public is exposed to a wide variety of new health education where we work, and most often through mass communication media such as radio and TV, as well as newspapers and magazines.

Armed with advertised medical expertise, many people march into the drugstores and supermarkets of America looking for the cure on a shelf. For most people with certain ailments and when the drug is used properly, the remedies are effective and safe. But OTC drugs have their limitations as well.

Non-prescription drugs do not cure disease. By their very nature, they treat symptoms, not illnesses. Cold preparations, skin ointments, hemorrhoid relievers, and other OTC drugs are formulated for the temporary relief of general conditions. Visit a doctor in case the problem persists for more than a few days.

A more dangerous consequence of OTC drug use is that the discomfort it is treating may be symptomatic of a more serious illness. Chronic headaches shouldn't be ignored, even if aspirin seems to soothe them. Constipation could signal any one of a number of serious conditions. Anyone who continually pops antacid tablets may be ignoring the warning signs of an ulcer.

In order to take any non-prescription drug safely, the user must know something about the drug and its capabilities. All OTC drugs have directions on the label as well as more detailed instructions on an enclosed circular. Listed are the drugs indications and contraindications, warnings and dosage.

Any drug, whether it is a prescription or OTC can be dangerous if you exceed proper dosage. The importance of reading and following the directions cannot be overstressed. Don't assume that because two tablets of an OTC pain reliever or stomach remedy helps, three or four pills will make you feel twice as good.

Interaction between two or more drugs can be risky. Don't take a combination of medications without the say-so of your doctor. Antihistamines, common in cold and allergy medicines should not be taken if you have high blood pressure, diabetes or heart disease.

Aspirin, if taken in conjunction with a prescription anti-coagulant can increase a risk of hemorrhaging. Alcohol doesn't mix with any drug. An antacid may adversely affect someone with liver disease. Some medicines contain chemicals which cause drowsiness, so users are warned not to drive when on the medication.

Read directions carefully and follow these rules:

- Don't take drugs you don't need.
- Don't overbuy and keep drugs for long periods of time.
- Don't combine drugs carelessly.
- Stop taking OTC drugs if symptoms persist.
- Don't take prescription drugs if not prescribed specifically for you.
- Do read and follow directions for use.
- Do dispose of old prescription drugs and outdated OTC medications.
- Do seek professional advice before combining drugs.
- Do seek professional advice when symptoms persist or return.
- Do get medical checkups regularly.
- Do avoid alcohol when taking medication.

There's an old saying that a man who acts as his own lawyer has a fool for a client. It can easily be applied to the medical field. If the OTC drug you are taking begins to aggravate the symptoms you have, or if the condition does not go away, consult your physician immediately.

Aspirin

With the daily consumption amounting to more than 20 tons, aspirin is the most widely used drug in the United States.

Since the beginning of the century, consumers have relied on aspirin as a common household pain reliever. It is so common that users do not think it is a drug. But it is, even though it does not lead to physical addiction and there are some precautions the aspirin user should recognize.

Aspirin works best on pain of mild to moderate severity, such as muscular aches and pains, backache, toothache and headache.

It is most effective against the inflammation of arthritis. To reduce inflammation, large doses of aspirin are needed over long periods. These doses, usually higher than the recommended non-prescription dose, should be used only under a doctor's supervision; victims of arthritis should not try to medicate themselves.

But the use of aspirin for pain should be for a short period unless otherwise directed by a doctor. Recurrent or chronic pain may require a physician's diagnosis.

Some scientists feel that aspirin does appear to help reduce unwanted clotting of blood that may contribute to heart attacks and strokes.

Relatively safe when used properly, aspirin is not harmless. It may injure the stomach, sometimes severely, and pose special risks for certain groups, including pregnant women, people with bleeding disorders and those with ulcers.

In the past ten years, scientists have begun to understand how aspirin works. However, there is increasing

evidence that it can cause side effects which may be serious. Many are gastrointestinal.

Aspirin can sometimes upset your stomach, but it can also cause heartburn, stomach discomfort, nausea and vomiting. It can also cause stomach ulcers, erosion of and bleeding from the lining of the stomach. The more serious of these side effects occur in patients taking high doses, but may occur at low doses in hypersensitive patients.

Aspirin causes some bleeding of the stomach lining. This blood loss causes no obvious ill effects in most cases. But when aspirin is taken over a long period, there is sometimes enough loss of blood to cause iron deficiency anemia. Anyone who already has an ulcer should not take aspirin.

Aspirin taken after meals may lessen blood loss. Aspirin should always be washed down with a full glass of water. The reason aspirin can damage the stomach is because it is an acid. And some manufacturers seek to minimize damage by "buffering" it with antacids. But a recent study published in the New England Journal of Medicine reported that buffered aspirin in solid tablets failed to prevent severe injury to the stomach lining.

Aspirin definitely prolongs bleeding. A small wound will usually bleed for a few minutes, but a single dose of two standard 5-grain aspirin tablets doubles that bleeding. People who are expecting surgery or who have hemophilia should not take it. Also people taking anti-coagulants (drugs which thin blood) should also avoid aspirin unless their doctor orders it. It should also be avoided by diabetics unless approved by their doctors.

Aspirin is a drug. Too much can hurt and even kill you. The Food and Drug Administration's advisory panel has recommended that a standard adult dose of aspirin is a one or two standard 5-grain tablet every four hours, not to exceed 12 tablets in 24 hours. Aspirin takes about two hours to reach peak blood levels; one shouldn't decide prematurely that "it isn't working" and take more. They also advise that aspirin not be taken for pain longer than ten days by an adult or five days by a child and that it shouldn't be taken for self-medication of a fever any longer than three days.

In the battle for over $880 million a year that consumers spend for aspirin, manufacturers need some superclaims to distinguish their brands and to justify a sharply higher price for TV-advertised brands than for ordinary aspirin.

The fact is, all the manufacturers buy the same bulk aspirin from two large chemical companies, Monsanto and Dow. Hospitals and other large users pay as little as 15 to 20 cents per 100.

Adding other ingredients is one way manufacturers differentiate one brand from another and claim superiority for theirs. Thus, Anacin has caffeine added; Bufferin has an antacid, claimed to relieve gastric upset; several arthritis-strength products have the equivalent of another half an aspirin plus an antacid; several of the aspirin products aimed at women have added caffeine and acetaminophen, another pain reliever, and sometimes even antacids.

Are cheap aspirins as effective? Most impartial authorities say yes. Some pharmacists have told us that cheaper aspirins may not disintegrate as readily or even at all. Other allegations have been made of impurities or tendencies to spoil.

You can make certain checks yourself. Lab experts suggest dropping two tablets into a dish of water. They should dissolve in a minute or so. But differences of seconds between brands are not important although TV commercials often play them up.

You need not pay extra for a "buffered" aspirin with an antacid added with the claim of preventing stomach upset. You can protect your stomach, the Group Health Cooperative of Puget Sound advises, by taking aspirin with a full glass of liquid, or during or after a meal, or by grinding it up into a fine powder and taking it in a liquid.

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Labor Firsts in America

Labor and politics

The first . . .

1619 **political revolt by workers** occurred in Jamestown, Va., when Polish workers were denied equal voting rights.

1734 **political party with considerable labor support** and leadership was the Popular Party in New York City led by Peter Zenger, a printer. After the party had won several seats on the common council, the infuriated governor of New York charged Zenger with libel. He was found innocent in a trial that established the precedent for freedom of the press.

1784 **labor organization to nominate its own political candidate** was the Mechanics Union, which ran a candidate for the New York State Assembly.

1828 **labor political party** was the Workingmen's Party formed in Philadelphia by the Mechanics Union of Trade Associations. The party, whose members included wage earners, craftsmen and farmers, sought to provide its followers mutual aid and protection during labor disputes. Some of its demands were equal public education and an end to monopolies, lotteries and compulsory military service. The party lasted until 1831.

1829 **labor organization to nominate and elect** its own political candidate was the Working Men's Party in New York City. Its nominee, Ebenezer Ford, the president of the Carpenters' Union, was elected to the New York State Assembly.

1830 **state-wide labor political organization** was in New York where three "Working Men's" parties existed. These parties ran candidates for various local and state offices.

1831 **regional labor organization** was the New England Association of Farmers, Mechanics and other Workmen. It was also the first major labor organization to include factory workers.

1834 **national labor political organization** was the National Trades' Union.

1834 **labor official to be elected to Congress** was Ely Moore, the president of the General Trade Union of New York and the National Trades' Union. Moore served from 1835 to 1839.

1868 **significant labor lobby** in Washington, D.C. was established by the National Labor Union.

Labor organizations

The first . . .

1648 **labor organization was formed by the Boston shoemakers and coopers (barrel makers) guilds,** which obtained a three-year charter. Partially on account of the protests of local rural artisans, who believed that the guilds hindered free trade, the charters were not renewed.

1662 **friendly society** was established by porters in New York City.

1724 **labor organization in the building trades** appeared in Philadelphia as house carpenters created the Carpenters' Company of the City and County of Philadelphia to establish a "book of prices" for paying for their work "so that workmen should receive the worth of his money." Its "Rules of Work" called for "A price scale bearing a proper proposition to the price of labor with due regard to the increased cost of living." Inconclusive evidence shows that this organization consisted of master carpenters. It was at their meeting house, Carpenter's Hall, that the First Continental Congress met in 1774.

1734 **women's labor organization** was established by maid servants in New York City to protest the abuses that they suffered from their mistresses' husbands.

1792 **workers to maintain a permanent organization** were Philadelphia cordwainers. The organization, whose name is unknown, was formed to maintain or improve wages by collective bargaining. The group lasted less than one year, but reappeared in 1794 as the Federal Society of Journeymen Cordwainers, which existed until 1806.

1806 **court decision declaring that labor combinations** that sought to pressure employers for wage increases were illegal conspiracies was *Commonwealth v. Pullis* issued in Philadelphia.

1825 **women's labor organization in a trade** was the United Tailoresses Society of New York. Later that year, this organization conducted the first strike by a women's labor organization.

1827 **city federation of labor organizations** was the Mechanics Union Trade Associations in Philadelphia. This was the first coordinated movement by several trades. Its objectives were "to avert . . . the desolating evils which must inevitably arise from a depreciation of the intrinsic value of human labor; . . . to raise the mechanical and productive classes to that condition of true independence and equality . . ." By late 1828 the organization had collapsed.

1828 **labor political party** was the Workingmen's party.

1830 **state-wide labor political organization** was in New York.

1831 **regional labor organization** was the New England Association of Farmers, Mechanics and Other Workmen.

1833 **city-wide trade union** was the General Trades' Union located in New York City.

1834 **national labor organization of city federations** was the National Trades' Union formed in New York City. Its 21,000 members sought "to advance the moral and intellectual condition and pecuniary interests of the laboring classes . . . and to unite and harmonize the effects of all productive classes of country." The organization lasted until mid-1837.

1836 **national trade association of a single craft** was established by cordwainers, who desired "to form a National compact of the craft." The National Co-operative Association of Journeymen Cordwainers gave financial aid to striking members in addition to cautioning its members against travelling to cities where strikes were occurring. The organization disappeared in late 1837.

1842 **court decision stating that labor combinations were not illegal** as long as their objectives were not harmful was *Commonwealth v. Hunt* issued by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.

1850 **national labor union that still exists today** is the International Typographical Union.

1863 **union of federal employees** was formed by New York City letter carriers.

1867 **national women's labor organization** was the Daughters of St. Crispin, which consisted of female shoemakers. The union lasted until 1878.

1869 **national black labor** organization was the Colored National Labor Union.

1869 **national labor organization whose membership was open** to workers of every craft, creed and color was the Knights of Labor.

1874 **labor union to use a union label** was the Cigar Maker's International Union in San Francisco, which wanted to distinguish its cigars from those made by Chinese workers.

1881 **national labor organization encompassing several trades** was the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, which in 1886 became the American Federation of Labor.

1890 **national organization of federal employees** was the National Association of Letter Carriers.

1935 **national federation of industrial unions** was the Committee of Industrial Organization.

Occupational safety and health

The first . . .

1837 **report on occupational health hazards** was by B. W. M'Cready, who wrote "On the Influence of Trades Professions and Occupations in the United States in the Production of Diseases."

1850 **state to study** occupational safety was Massachusetts.

1877 **state legislation requiring factory safeguards** was in Massachusetts.

1879 **state legislation requiring factory inspections** was in Massachusetts.

1893 **baths installed in factories** were at the J. H. Wilson Company in Brooklyn, N.Y.

1903 **federal report on industrial hygiene** was by C. F. W. Doehring, who wrote "Factory Sanitation and Labor Protection," published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

1911 **state legislation requiring monthly physical exams** for workers in hazardous industries was in Illinois.

1911 **state legislation requiring the reporting of injuries** due to occupational disease was in California.

1918 **federal agency to promote occupational safety** was the Working Conditions Services, which sought to improve working conditions for defense workers during the war.

1936 **federal legislation setting safety and health standards** for workers employed in government contract work exceeding $10,000 was the Walsh-Healey Act.

1970 **federal legislation setting safety and health standards for workers in general** in the private sector was the Occupational Safety and Health Act, which is administered by the Department of Labor.

Pensions

The first . . .

1636 **pension** was established by the Plymouth colony for disabled soldiers.

1776 **federal government pension** was established to assist wounded and disabled Revolutionary soldiers.

1860 **private pension plan** offered by a labor organization was set up by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, a union of American and Canadian workers.

1875 **private pension plan offered by a company** was established by the American Express Company.

1880 **private pension plan set up entirely by American workers** was created by the International Molders' Union of North America.

1903 **investigation of old age associations** was done by the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics.

1907 **proposal for federal legislation** to provide old age pensions was made by Congressman William B. Wilson (D-Pa), who became the first Secretary of Labor in 1913.

1914 **state to pass a pension bill** was Arizona, but the law was ruled unconstitutional.

1915 **pension law to be declared constitutional** was in Alaska. The law covered all residents over 65, who had lived in the state for 10 years.

1923 **state pension legislation** to be found constitutional was in Montana.

1935 **federal legislation paying workers** in private industry a pension was the Railroad Retirement Act.

1949 **court decision declaring that it was an unfair labor practice** for an employer to refuse to bargain with a union on welfare or pension benefits for employees was *Inland Steel v. National Labor Relations Board.*

1958 **federal legislation requiring administrators of health and pension funds to file** financial reports annually to the Secretary of Labor was the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act.

1974 **federal regulation of pension plans** resulted from the passage of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act.

Wages

The first . . .

1621 **fixed wage rates** were set by the governor of Virginia and the Council of London Company.

1630 **wage legislation setting maximum wages** occurred in Massachusetts Bay where workers in the building trades were limited to two shillings per day. Six months later, the regulations were abolished by an order stating that "wages of carpenters, joyners, and other artificers and workmen . . . shall be left at libertie as men shall reasonably agree."

1862 **use of the prevailing wage concept** (paying workers what the going wage rate is for the area) was for federal navy yard workers.

1865 **use of the sliding wage scale** was by Pittsburgh iron workers.

1879 **wage payment law** was passed in Massachusetts which required that "cities shall, at intervals not exceeding seven days, pay all laborers who are employed by them . . . if such payment is demanded."

1891 **prevailing wage law** was passed in Kansas.

1912 **state to pass a minimum wage law** for women and children was Massachusetts. Eight other states passed similar measures in 1913, but the Supreme Court declared all such laws unconstitutional.

1917 **widespread use of the prevailing wage** by the federal government was a result of the Cantonment Adjustment Commission, which established boards to deal with labor relations problems during the war. This also marked the first time that the federal government used contracts to institute social change.

1919 **states to have equal pay legislation** for women were Michigan and Montana.

1931 **federal legislation regulating wages** was the Davis-Bacon Act, which required the payment of the prevailing wage for construction workers employed under government contracts.

1933 **federal minimum wage legislation** for workers in the private sector was the National Industrial Recovery Act. In 1935, the measure was declared unconstitutional. Three years later, however, the Fair Labor Standards Act established a minimum wage of 25 cents per hour. In 1936, the Walsh-Healey Act established minimum wages for workers employed under government contracts exceeding $10,000.

Worker's benefits

The first . . .

1695 **workers' compensation agreement** was made between Captain William Kidd, the pirate, and his crew. "If any man should Loose a Leg or Arm in ye said service, he should six hundred pieces of Eight, or six able slaves."

1794 **profit sharing plan** was introduced by Albert Gallatin, who was Secretary of the Treasury under Presidents Jefferson and Madison, at his New Geneva, Pa. glassworks.

1838 **workers' compensation lawsuit** involving the rights of an injured servant against his master was in South Carolina.

1856 **employers' liability legislation** was in Georgia. The measure applied only to railroad workers.

1889 **use of the check-off system** to deduct union dues from wages was by the National Progressive Union.

1893 **stock ownership plan** was established by the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

1894 **guaranteed employment** was offered by the National Wallpaper Company, which assured its workers 11 months of employment.

1902 **workers' compensation act** was passed in Maryland, but it was declared unconstitutional.

1906 **federal employer's liability legislation** was passed, but it was declared unconstitutional. A revised measure was adopted in 1908.

1908 **employee's compensation act for federal workers** was passed. President Theodore Roosevelt advocated the proposal by saying that "It is a matter of humiliation to the nation that there should not be in our statutes provisions to meet and partially to atone for such misfortune when it comes upon a man through no fault of his own while faithfully serving the public."

1909 **state workers' compensation measure** not declared unconstitutional was in New York.

1916 **unemployment compensation bill** was introduced in Massachusetts, but it failed passage.

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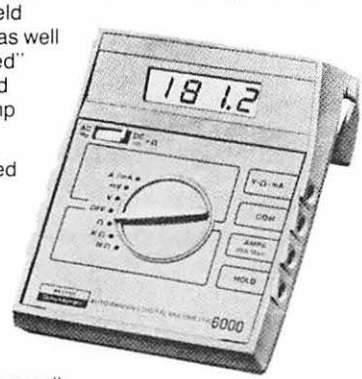

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1916 **Congressional proposal for the appointment of a committee** to study the feasibility of a compulsory system of unemployment insurance on a national level was by Meyer London, a New York Socialist.

1917 **employer to establish an unemployment insurance plan** was the Dennison Manufacturing Company of Farmington, Mass.

1932 **state unemployment insurance law** was in Wisconsin.

1935 **federal legislation to provide unemployment insurance and old-age benefits** was the Federal Social Security Act.

1942 **state to pass a disability insurance law** was Rhode Island.

1955 **supplementary unemployment benefits** were gained by the United Auto Workers.

Miscellaneous

The first . . .

1642 **convict labor** law was in Virginia.

1828 **labor newspaper** was the *Mechanics' Free Press,* published in Philadelphia.

1845 **consumer co-operative** was set up by Boston mechanics.

1854 **use of public construction bonds** for the alleviation of unemployment was in New York City.

1880 **use of a suggestion system** to improve productivity was set up by the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company in Stamford, Conn.

1882 **Chinese immigration restriction legislation** was passed. This was also the first immigration law.

1886 **compilation of monthly employment figures** was by the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor.

1887 **state to outlaw the practice of written resignation** from a union as a condition for employment was New York.

1890 **federal legislation putting restrictions** on union activity was the Sherman Antitrust Act as interpreted in the Danbury Hatters' case.

1903 **state anti-discrimination law** to protect the elderly was in Colorado.

1915 **federal government monthly unemployment figures** were issued from payroll data collected from a few industries.

1917 **federal legislation calling for paying states** matching grants-in-aid money for vocational education and training of vocational teachers was the Smith-Hughes Act.

1920 **federal legislation to provide funds** for the training of disabled workers was the Smith-Fess Act.

1921 **presidential committee to call for public works programs** to fight unemployment and to stabilize the economy was under President Warren G. Harding's administration.

1929 **use of public works projects** by the federal government to fight unemployment was by the Hoover administration.

1931 **Employment Stabilization Act** creating a board to advise the President on the economy and to collect data on the economy was passed.

1931 **state-wide relief program** was in New York.

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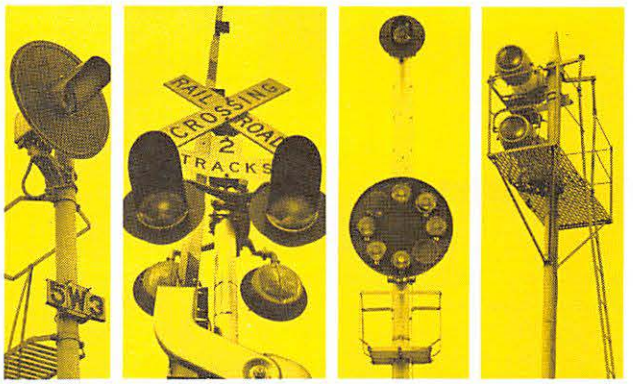

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Wells on Health

By **Marion Wells**
Research Director,
American Physical Fitness
Research Institute

Pharmacist

When you get a prescription filled, do you ask your pharmacist for anything besides the bill?

You could avoid some serious problems if you do, says Dr. Robert C. Johnson, Executive Vice President of the California Pharmacists Association.

For example, did you know that many antacids and dairy products can interact with tetracycline antibiotics and interfere with their effectiveness?

Did you know if you're taking a cold pill and a cough syrup and using a nasal spray, you could be overdosing on antihistamines if two or all three contain them?

Did you know that alcohol can interact with a vast number of drugs, in some cases with health-threatening or even life-threatening consequences?

If you needed an emergency prescription filled in the middle of the night, would you know how to reach your pharmacist or who else to call if yours doesn't offer this service?

These are just a few samples of information you can find out from your pharmacist. Dr. Johnson points out that with today's wide variety of prescribed and over-the-counter preparations, drug interactions and adverse drug reactions are a serious concern. So are storing and taking medication to get maximum medical benefits. His prescription for prevention is more interaction between patients and pharmacists, and between pharmacists and other members of your health care team. Here are some suggestions on questions you may want to ask your pharmacist, or answer for him or her.

1. Does your pharmacist keep a patient medication record system? Some sixty percent of pharmacists in California now do, Dr. Johnson estimates. Some use a card file. Others put the information on computer.

What should such a patient profile include?

Tell your pharmacist about any allergies or particular medical problems you have. For instance, suppose you're allergic to aspirin. Johnson notes that a number of drugs contain aspirin. If they go by brand names, you might not always realize. Or suppose you're diabetic? Some preparations, including some cough syrups, have sugar. Your pharmacist can help you steer clear of these if you need to.

Let your pharmacist know of any other medicines you may be taking, either prescribed or over-the-counter. A person may be going to several different doctors and getting several different drugs. Or a nonprescription product might interact with a prescribed medication or another over-the-counter drug. Dr. Johnson feels a lot of drug interaction problems might be avoided if you have a family pharmacist keeping track of all this for you.

2. Another question to ask is, "How do I take this medication?" Be sure you understand directions. For example, if you are to take the medicine in the morning and at night, does that mean before or after breakfast? Two hours before bedtime or right before retiring? On an empty stomach or with food?

3. You also want to know, "How do I store this product?" Say the medicine is susceptible to heat. If you turn on the shower and steam up the bathroom, this may be a bad place to keep it. Many medications need a dry, cool place away from heat and light, says Johnson. Some may require refrigeration. Ask your pharmacist.

4. Does the medication interact with any drugs or foods or alcohol?

5. Does the product affect your nutritional status in any way? One well-known example is diuretics, which can increase potassium losses from the body. Your physician and pharmacist may suggest that you help compensate for this by seeing that your daily diet includes some potassium-rich foods.

The above questions are worth asking, not just for prescribed drugs, but for over-the-counter products too. Though nonprescription labels may give a good amount of information, we tend to be creatures of habit, Johnson notes. We may fail to read the labels, or read them carefully, or fully understand them. Especially if you're taking a nonprescription product for the first time, or have particular medical problems, or are on prescribed medicine too, Johnson thinks it's a good idea to run the over-the-counter product by your pharmacist and get the benefit of his drug expertise.

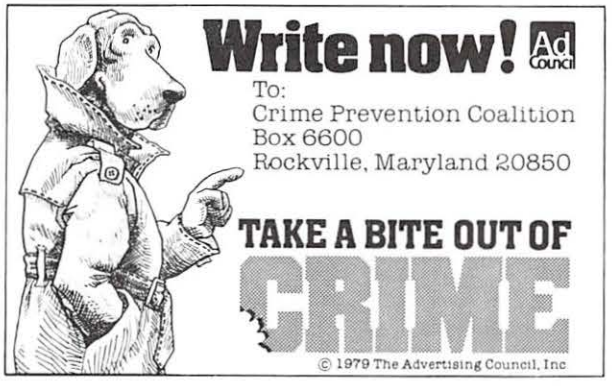
In addition to queries about drugs, you may want to ask some things about your pharmacist's services.

6. Can delivery of medication be arranged, if need be? Is there an extra charge for this service? Does your pharmacist provide twenty-four-hour emergency services, or can he tell you who does in your area?

7. What are your pharmacist's fees? Dr. Johnson says some pharmacists may charge a separate consultation fee. Others may include it in the price of medication. Johnson encourages a frank discussion of this matter between pharmacist and patient.

For more information, you can obtain a free single copy of the pamphlet, "Pharmacy Services—Your Bill Of Rights" by sending your request and a stamped self-addressed envelope to the California Pharmacists Association, 555 Capitol Mall, Suite 645, Sacramento, Calif. 95814.

Help your pharmacist help you!



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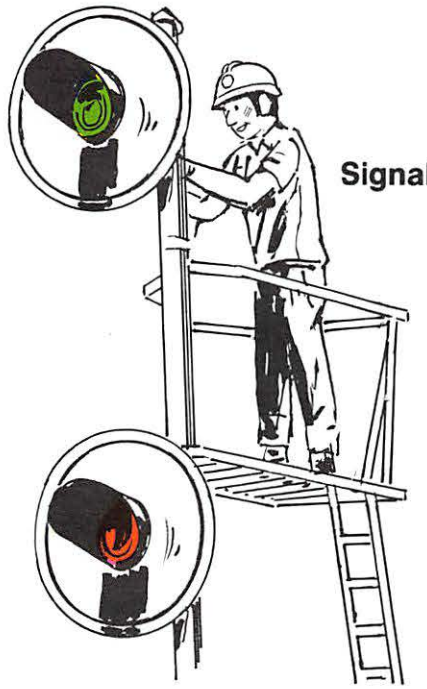
Samuel Gompers
Founding President
American Federation of Labor

LABOR'S CENTENNIAL AFL-CIO 1881-1981



Signalman Sam

SPL goal: $1 per month per signalman

Signalman Sam says that now is the time to donate to the **Signalmen's Political League.** Why? Signalmen need friends in Congress. To elect these friends takes money in the form of campaign contributions. Last election, 1980, Republicans raised over $100 million for Congressional candidates. The Democrats were able to raise only $19 million.

Over the past several years, Democratic Congressmen have demonstrated that they are labor's friends. The 1982 election is only 1 year away. Already Republicans are collecting money and campaigning to take control of the House of Representatives. For labor and Democrats, next year could be disaster if Republicans gain control of the House and retain control of the Senate.

SPL gives its funds to those deserving Congressmen who support our members' aims. SPL will be watching to see who votes to save the railroads, providing funds for Amtrak, ConRail and the Railroad Retirement System. Obviously, those Congressmen supporting the railroads with their votes will be likely ones to receive financial support from SPL.

Signalman Sam says a goal for signalmen is $1 per man per month contribution to the **Signalmen's Political League.** Ask your general chairman to put you on dues deduction for $1 per month. That is about 3¢ per day and only $12 per year.

DO NOT BUY!

National Boycotts Officially Sanctioned by the AFL-CIO Executive Council

All trade unionists and their families are asked not to patronize the products and services of the boycotted firms listed below. List current as of first day of month of publication. Subject to change.

COORS BREWERY–BEER

AFL-CIO BREWERY WORKERS D.A.L.U. 366 is on strike at Coors Brewery in Golden, Colorado for decent working conditions. On list since April 1977.

FABERGE, INC.–COSMETICS

Personal care products—OIL, CHEMICAL & ATOMIC WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION. On list since February 1979.

NON-UNION BRIQUETTES

Charketts, Grill Time, Star Grill; Sparky Lighter Fluid and Hickory Chips—INTERNATIONAL WOODWORKERS OF AMERICA (Pachuta, Miss., plant). On list since August 1980.

ICEBERG LETTUCE–PRODUCE

Non-union iceberg lettuce—UNITED FARM WORKERS OF AMERICA. On list since May 1979.

MARINE OPTICAL, INC.–OPTICAL PRODUCTS

Eyeglass frames sold through optical retailers —INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS. On list since May 1980.

MISS GOLDY'S CHICKENS–POULTRY

Brand name chickens — INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL WORKERS UNION. On list since May 1979.

PERDUE FARMS–PERDUE FOODS–POULTRY

Perdue chickens, roasters, broilers and cornish game hens—UNITED FOOD AND COMMERCIAL WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION. February 19, 1981.

R.J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO. CIGARETTES & TOBACCO

Brand names: Winston, Salem, Camel, Doral, Vantage, More, Now, and Real Cigarettes; Winchester Little Cigars; Prince Albert Smoking Tobacco—BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY AND TOBACCO WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION. On list since 1955.

SEATTLE-FIRST NATIONAL BANK–FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

Withdraw funds—UNITED FOCD AND COMMERCIAL WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION. On list since July 1979.

Union Label and Service Trades Department AFL-CIO

CLOTH EMBLEM with BofRS in white letters on red border, two locomotives, and green over red searchlight signal.

COASTERS with BofRS emblem in color are 3-inch diameter.

PLAYING CARDS with BofRS emblem are now available. These high quality cards come in the conventional bridge decks, including jokers. Cards and emblems are in color.

GOLF CAPS with BofRS in color are available in small, medium or large with adjustable head band. These lightweight net caps come in red, black or white.

The eight-volume **SIGNALMAN'S TRAINING COURSE** covers

1. Electricity, circuit symbols and nomenclature
2. Signal symbols and nomenclature
3. Automatic block signaling, time code control, electronics
4. Traffic control systems and power switch machines
5. Highway grade crossing warning systems, FRA RS&I tests
6. Remote control and automatic interlockings
7. Ctc machines and their operation
8. Maintenance of signal equipment

SIGNALMEN'S DECAL has adhesive backing so it can be applied to glass, leather, metal, etc. for BofRS identification on car windows, bumpers, luggage, hard hats, etc. The emblem is 4-inches or 3-inches in diameter. It has a red border with white letters. The signal displays green over red.

Metal **COLORLIGHT SIGNAL LAPEL PIN** 1/2-inch in diameter with signal showing green over yellow over red on white enamel background. Signal and pin outlined in gold.

BofRS **LAPEL PIN** identical to decal except letters and outline are in gold.

Red nylon **WINDBREAKERS** with elastic sleeve ends that fit tight to the wrists and with a drawstring at the bottom to pull tight to the waist come in three sizes: small (36-38); medium (40-42); and large (44-46). Two slash pockets and a cloth BofRS patch on the left front complete these men's jackets.

A **HISTORY OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD SIGNALMEN** has been written by the late A. E. Lyon, president emeritus, which covers the 75 years of the Brotherhood since its founding in 1901.

MASTER NATIONAL AGREEMENT BOOK has the basic provisions of national agreements negotiated with U.S. railroads and the BofRS. They are contained in a loose-leaf binder with 2-inch rings so there is room for additional material, such as local agreements.

A Summary of wage changes
B Summary of other benefits
C Washington job protection agreement of 1936
D Vacations
E Union shop agreement
F Holidays
G Claim and grievance handling
H Health and welfare
I Force reductions
J Employment security
K Travel time and away-from-home expenses
L Off-track vehicle accidents
M Jury duty
Mc Current agreement
N Overtime
O Camp cars
P Apprentice programs
Q Change of residence
R Earnings deduction in discipline cases
S Supplemental sickness benefits
T Union dues checkoff
U Amtrak C-1, C-2
V Seniority modification agreement

Signalman's Store

ORDER FORM

Please send me the following:

Item		Quantity Ordered	Price Each	Total $
Cloth Emblems			$1.50	
Coasters:				
	red and green		.35	
Playing Card Decks			3.00	
Golf Caps:	__ Red __ Bk __ Wh __ Sm __ M __ Lg		4.50	
Signalman's Training Course	8-Volume Set		18.00	
	Volume 1		2.50	
	Volume 2		2.50	
	Volume 3		2.50	
	Volume 4		2.50	
	Volume 5		2.50	
	Volume 6		2.50	
	Volume 7		2.50	
	Volume 8		2.50	
Decals:	3-inch		.15	
	4-inch		.20	
Lapel Pin:	colorlight signal		2.50	
	BofRS		3.00	
Windbreakers	Small		15.00	
	Medium		15.00	
	Large		15.00	
History of the BofRS			10.00	
Master Nat'l. Agreement Bk.			8.00	
General Chairman and Local Chairman's Manual			3.00	
TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED				

Minimum order accepted is $5.00

Make check or money order payable to:

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD SIGNALMEN

Send payment and order to:

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD SIGNALMEN
Box U
Mount Prospect, Illinois 60056

NAME _____

CERTIFICATE NO. _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE (PROVINCE) _____

ZIP CODE _____

Determine your rights under FELA

Members who are injured on the job and the dependents of those members who have been killed or have died as the result of such injuries should by all means ascertain their rights and benefits under the Federal Employers' Liability Act before attempting any settlement with the railroad.

Below is a list of attorneys who, on the basis of information made available to us, are competent to give full information and assistance to those in need of it.

This list is compiled and maintained on the strength of information furnished us by both attorneys and members. Everyone concerned is urged to keep us informed regarding cases handled, nature of the case, terms of the settlement, commendations, criticisms, etc. **Information should be forwarded to R. T. Bates, president, Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen, Box U, Mt. Prospect, IL 60056.**

Baltimore, MD 21202
Irving Schwartzman
5 Light St.,
Tel. (301) 685-2713
(Associated with -
Savage & Schwartzman, P.A.)

Baltimore, MD 21202
Norris W. Tingle
Charles Center South, Suite 310
Charles & Lombard Sts.
Tel. (301) 837-0215
(Associated with -
Arnold, Beauchemin & Tingle, P.A.)

Birmingham, AL 35203
C. M. Small, Jr.
800 First National-Southern Natural Bldg.
1900 Fifth Ave., North
Tel (205) 328-8141
(Associated with -
Rives, Peterson, Pettus,
Conway, Elliot & Small)

Buffalo, NY 14203
E. Michael Semple
785 Ellicott Square Bldg.
Tel. (716) 853-4861
(Associated with -
Lankes, Semple & Waible)

Chicago, IL 60602
Martin Henslee
30 N. LaSalle St.
Suite 2100
Tel. (312) 782-5925
(Associated with -
Henslee, Monek & Henslee)

Cleveland, OH 44114
Harold S. Stern
1700 Investment Plaza
1801 East 9th St.
Tel. (216) 781-1700
(Associated with -
Gaines & Stern Co., L.P.A.)

(Denver) Aurora, CO 80011
John J. Rossi
12203 East Second St.
Tel. (303) 366-3501
(Associated with -
Morrisard & Rossi)

Houston, TX 77210
Norman R. Jones
5959 W. Loop South, Suite 666
P.O. Box 4340
Tel. (1-713) 668-0230
(1-800) 231-3359
(1-800) 392-0620 TX only
(Associated with
Jones & Granger)

Indianapolis, IN 46204
Edward J. Erpelding
Indiana National Bank Tower,
Suite 1680
One Indiana Square
Tel. (317) 632-4437
(Associated with -
Erpelding & Champion, P.C.)

Kansas City, MO 64105
Ernest Hubbell
106 West 14th St.
25th floor
Tel. (816) 221-5666
(Associated with -
Hubbell, Lane & Sawyer)

Los Angeles, CA 90071
George E. Bodle
615 S. Flower St.
19th Floor
Tel. (213) 629-2311
(Associated with -
Bodle & Thomas)

Miami Beach, FL 33141
Lawrence V. Hastings
300 71st St.
City National Bank Bldg.
Suite 530
Tel. (305) 861-4971
(800) 327-4552
(Associated with -
Hastings & Goldman)

Minneapolis, MN 55402
Robert N. Stone
330 Second Ave., South
790 Galaxy Building
Tel. (612) 371-8900
(800) 328-8608
(Associated with -
Rerat Law Firm, P.A.)

New York, NY 10168
Arnold Elkind
122 E. 42nd St., Suite 1515
Tel. (212) 986-4921
(Associated with -
Elkind & Lampson)

Oakland, CA 94612
Frederick L. Nelson
1212 Broadway
Tel. (415) 451-6732
(Associated with -
Hildebrand, McLeod
& Nelson, Inc.)

Philadelphia, PA 19110
Kenneth Syken
835 Land Title Building
Broad & Sansom Sts.
Tel. (215) 564-3700
(Associated with -
Richter, Syken & Ross, P.A.)

Pittsburgh, PA 15219
Paul Moses
711 Frick Building
Tel. (412) 471-3740
(Associated with -
Evans, Ivory & Evans)

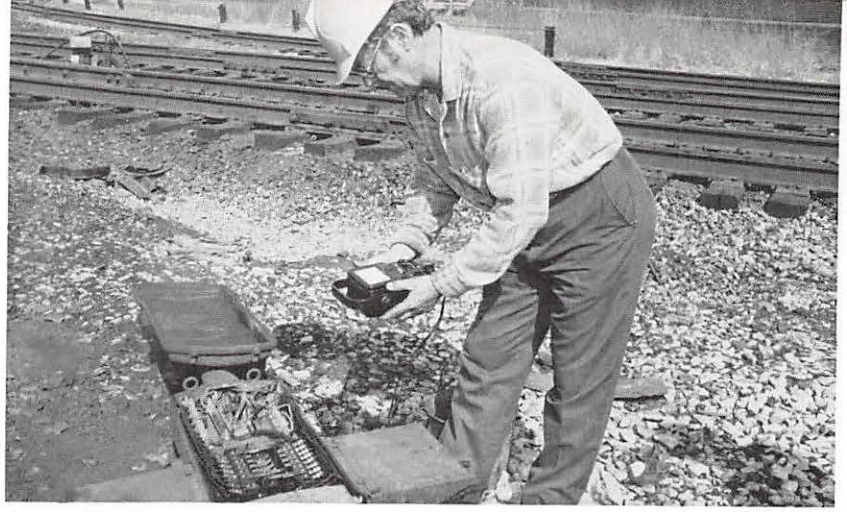
Portland, OR 97204
Monte Bricker
506 SW Sixth Ave.
1200 Wilcox Building
Tel. (503) 226-1151
(Associated with -
Bricker, Zakovics & Querin, P.C.)

Syracuse, NY 13202
J. Murray Dunn
707 State Tower Building
Tel. (315) 422-0303
(Associated with -
McElroy & Dunn)

Vicksburg, MS 39180
1117 Grove St.
P. O. Box 1359
Tel. (601) 636-5561
(Associated with -
Ramsey, Bodron, Thames
& Robinson, P.A.)

Washington, DC 20036
W. G. Mahoney
1050 17th St., N.W.
Tel. (202) 296-8500
(Associated with -
Highsaw & Mahoney, P.C.)

Wichita, KS 67201
Payne Ratner
444 North Market
P.O. Box 306
Tel. (316) 262-6423
(Associated with -
Ratner, Mattox, Ratner,
Barnes & Kinch, P.A.)



Signal training course

You can learn about today's modern signal systems from the new Signal Training Course available from the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen. This is the famous Canadian National course that is the basis of many of the courses used by the nation's railroads in their signal training programs. CN has kindly given the Brotherhood permission to reprint this signal material. The 4-volume course is now in one 3-ring binder.

Volume I has 9 sections, as follows: 1- how to study; 2- signaling; 3- multimeter; 4- energy distribution; 5- batteries; 6- direct current; 7- track appliances; 8- understanding circuits; and 9- trouble shooting.

Volume II has 9 sections, as follows: 1- review; 2- direct current relays; 3- light signals; 4- switch circuit controller; 5- spring switch mechanism; 6- automatic block signals; 7- highway crossing protection; 8- highway crossing bell; and 9- highway crossing agate.

Volume III has 6 sections, as follows: 1- review; 2- direct current relays; 3- power operated switch machines; 4- coded track circuits; 5- electric switch lock; and 6- centralized traffic control systems.

Volume IV has 7 sections, as follows: 1- review volume I; 2- review volume II; 3-review volume III; 4- style C track circuit; 5- automatic interlocking; 6- hotbox detector; and 7- overlay track circuits.

To order your copy of this Signal Training Course, please send check or money order in the amount of $50 payable to the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen. Send your order and payment to Box U, Mt. Prospect, IL 60056.

Please send me _____ copy (ies) of the Brotherhood's Signal Training Course at $50 per copy. Enclosed is my check or money order payable to the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen. This price includes handling and shipping charges.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

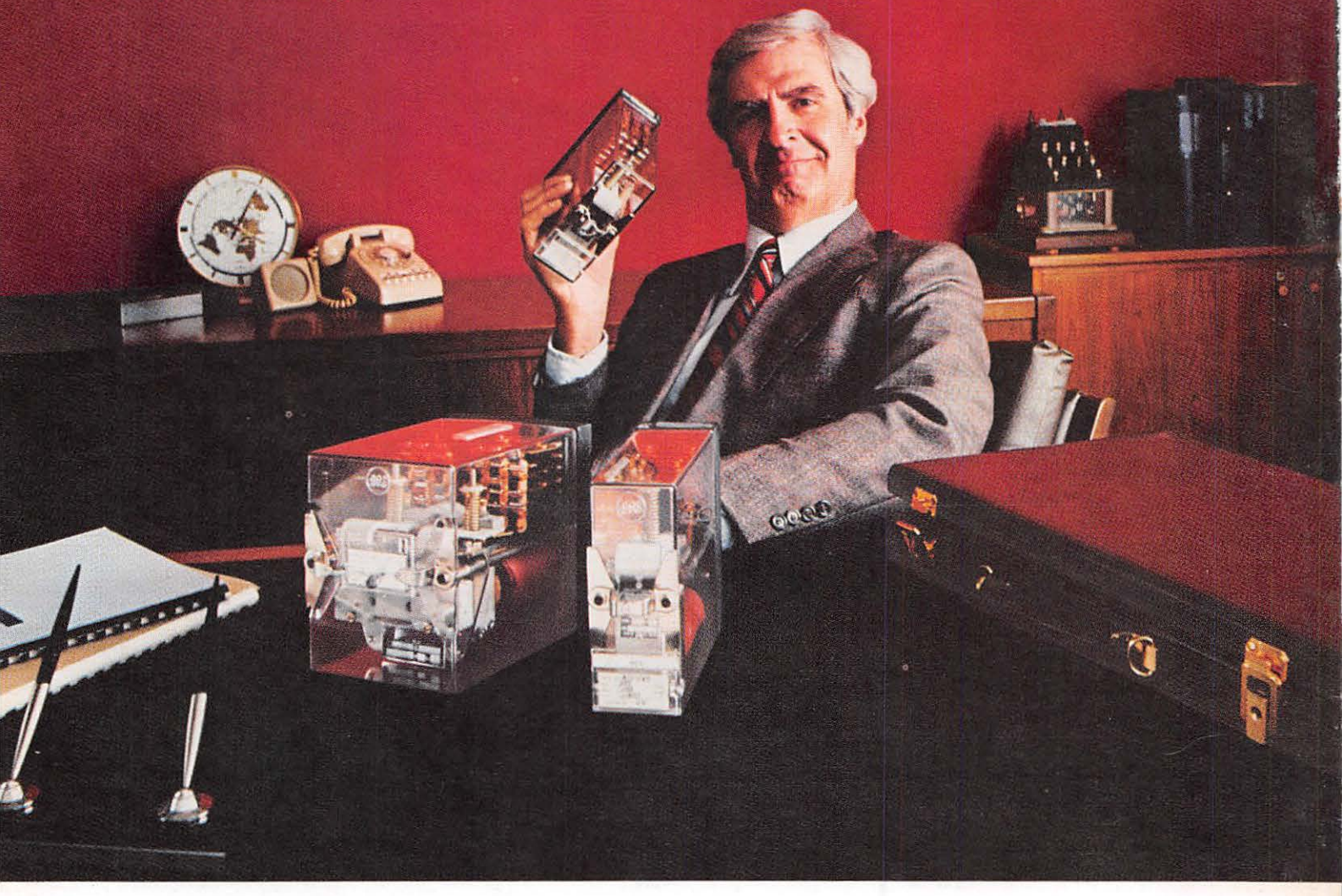
State (Province) _____

Zip Code _____

Certificate No. _____

Send payment and coupon to Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen, Box U, Mt. Prospect, IL 60056

Security Blanket *noun*: a familiar object whose presence dispels anxiety



You can relax, too, when the GRS name is on all your vital-circuit relays.

Where safety is concerned, the old bromide is true: there's no substitute for experience. And nobody in the industry comes close to the 45 years we've spent perfecting and expanding our Type B line of plug-in vital relays.

We originated the Type B relay and installed the first ones on the Delaware & Hudson, back in 1936. Since then, they've been specified with confidence by railroads all over the world.

In fact, you've made GRS Type B relays the standard of the industry, because long service has proven their consistent reliability. Like seven years and half a million miles on Airtrans vehicles without a problem... and you probably have more examples on your own line.

That kind of performance comes only from the knowledgeable care and precision our technicians bring to assembly and adjustment. And from the exhaustive automatic testing that must certify every single relay before we'll ship it to you.

Today, you can rely on 24 major models and some 600 configurations of GRS Type B relays. And don't forget our latest, the new microprocessor-controlled Microchron™ timer, a sample of things to come as GRS applies tomorrow's technology to today's vital functions.

Today or tomorrow, experience suggests that you'll feel more secure with Type B relays from GRS in your vital circuits. For more information, call your GRS sales engineer or write us.

GRS

GENERAL RAILWAY SIGNAL

A UNIT OF GENERAL SIGNAL

BOX 600 ROCHESTER NEW YORK 14602

3754